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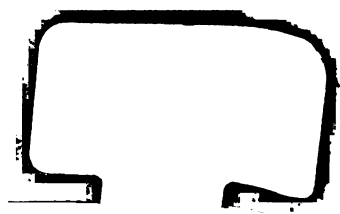
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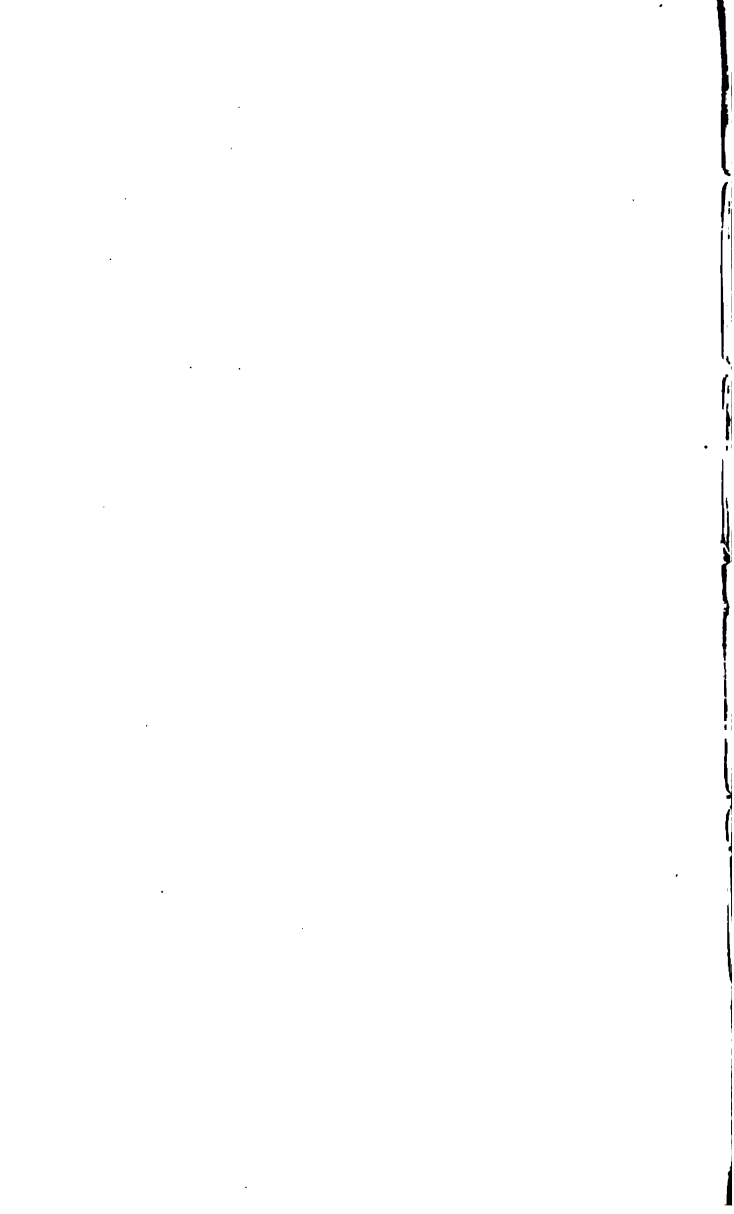
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THE
FAMILY TOPOGRAPHER:

BEING
A COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT
OF THE
ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE
OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

By SAMUEL TYMMS.



VOL. III.—NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

LONDON:
J. B. NICHOLS AND SON,

25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

1833.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

ROY W. B.
J. B. N.
W. B. N.

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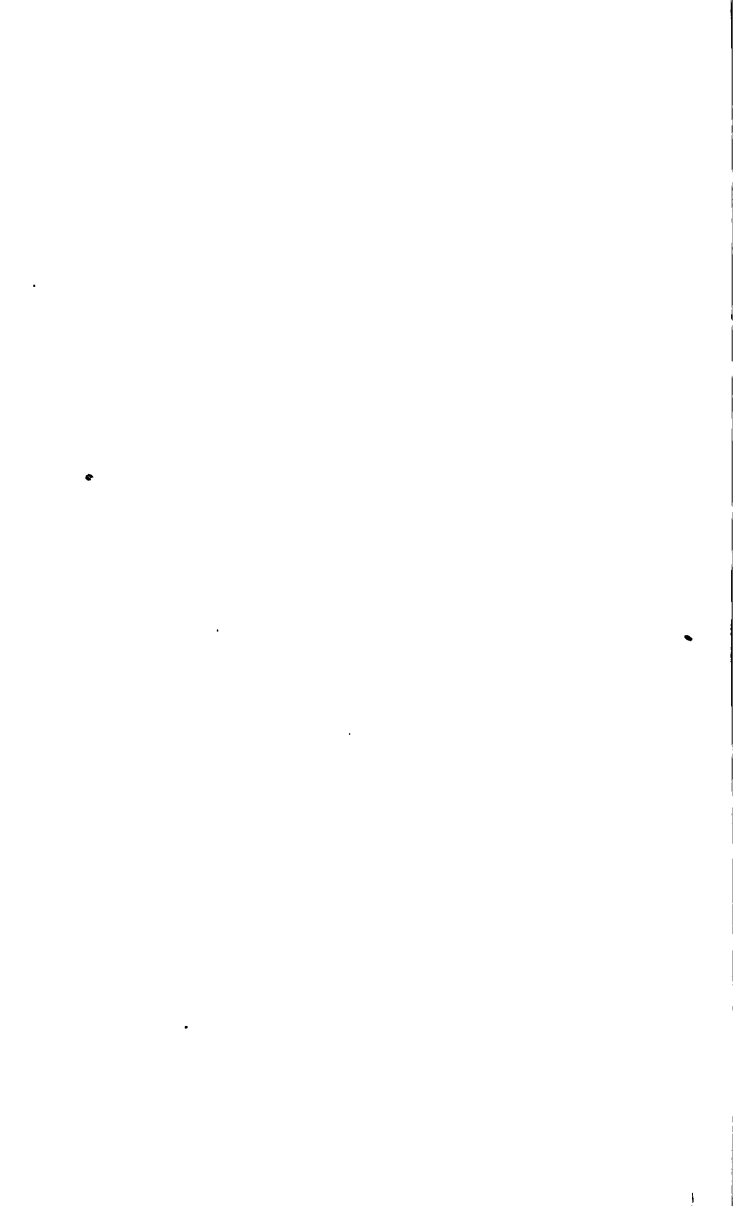
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1833.



THE

NORFOLK CIRCUIT:

BEDFORDSHIRE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CAMBRIDGESHIRE —
HUNTINGDONSHIRE
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK.



TO
THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. F.R.S.

TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

&c. &c. &c.

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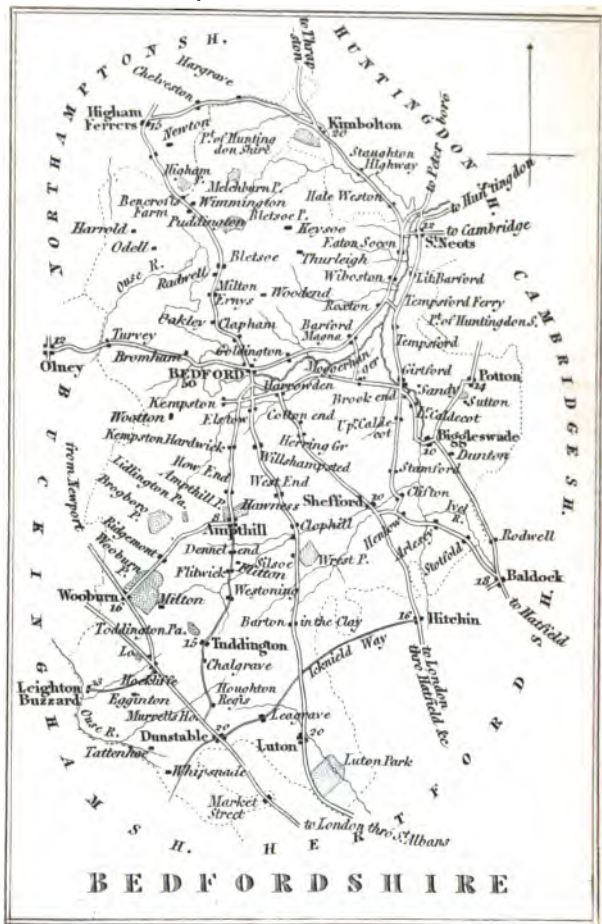
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The figures show the distances from Bedford.



BEDFORDSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire: East, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire: South, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire: West, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

Greatest length, 35; **breadth**, 20; **circumference**, 145; **square**, 480 miles; **statute acres**, 296,320.

Province, Canterbury. **Diocese**, Lincoln. Little Brickhill is a peculiar to the Archbishop.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cattieuchlani or Cassii. **Encampments**, Maiden Bower, Dunstable, but considered by Pennant to be Danish; Tottenhoe Castle, near Dunstable.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. **Stations**, Durocobrivæ, Dunstable; Magintum, Maiden Bower; Salenæ or Magiovinum, Sandys near Potton. **Encampments**, Arlesby near Shefford; Leighton Buzzard; Sandy, Cæsar's camp. **Earthworks**, Biggleswade Common,

tumuli; Bradford Magna, traces of an amphitheatre. *Remains discovered* at Dunstable, coins; Maulden Moor, amphora and urns; Sandy, urns of Samian ware and glass, coins. *Roads*, Ickneild Street, enters near Leighton Buzzard, continues on the top or sides of the chalk hills, and goes to Baldock in Hertfordshire; Watling Street, enters at the thirty-third mile-stone, near Luton, from St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, crosses the Ickneild Street at Dunstable, and goes to Stoney Stratford in Buckinghamshire; another road enters near Potton, passes through Bedford, where it crosses the Ouse, in its way to Newport Pagnell in Buckinghamshire.

Saxon Octarchy, Mercia.

Abbeys. Warden, founded in 1135, by Walter d'Espece; Woburn, by Hugh de Bolebec, 1145.

Priories. Bushmead, founded temp. Henry II. by Oliver Beauchamp, and his son Hugh; Caldwell, temp. John; Chicksand, about 1150, by Pain de Beauchamp and his wife Roese; Clophill; Dunstable, about 1130, by Henry I.; Grovebury in Leighton Buzzard, temp. Hen. II. cell to Font Evraud in Normandy; Leighton, temp. Henry II. cell to Woburn; Milbrook, cell to St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, removed in 1119 to Beaulieu in that county; Newenham, removed from Bedford by Simon de Beauchamp, temp. Hen. II.; Rokesac or Ruxox in Flitwick, ante 1205.

Nunneries. Caddington, founded by Geoffrey abbot of St. Alban's about 1145; Elstow, temp. William I. by his niece Judith, wife of Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon; Harrold, in 1150, by Sampson le Forte.

Friaries. Bedford, Grey, founded by Mabel Pateshull, lady of Bletsoe, ante 1311. Dunstable, Black, established in 1259.

Preceptory. Melchburn, founded by Adeliza Countess of Pembroke, temp. Henry I.

Colleges. Biggleswade; Cranfield; Northill, founded 1405, by Sir Gerard Braybrooke; Redford, ante Wm. I.

Hospitals. Bedford, St. John, founded in 1280, by Robert de Parys; St. Leonard, ante 1302. Dunstable, 13th century. Farleigh, given by Henry II. to the great one at Santingfield in Picardy. Hockliffe, temp. John. Todington, in 1443 by Sir John Broughton.

Churches. Biggleswade, built 1230; Clapham, the tower is a fine specimen of early Norman architecture; Dunstable Priory, erected in the twelfth century, columns clustered, arches semicircular, and a most elaborately ornamented western door-way; Elstow, Norman remains, plain semicircular arches from massive square piers; Felmersham, early pointed; Leighton Buzzard; Luton; Woburn, with a low detached tower, eighteen feet distant.

Stone Pulpit. Bedford, St. Paul, ornamented with gilt tracery on a blue ground.

Fonts. Elstow; Leighton Buzzard; Luton, hexagonal and plain, with a very beautiful baptistery; Puddington; Studham.

Crosses. Leighton Buzzard, in the market-place, pentagonal, 38 feet high, and embellished with statues, repaired 1650; Stevington.

Castles. Bedford, erected by Pagan or Pain de Beauchamp, third Baron of Bedford; Bletsoe; Cainhoe; Eaton Socon, belonged to the Beauchamps; Luton, built 1221, by Fulk de Brent; Meppershall; Odell; Puddington; Ridgmont, demolished 1270; Rizinghoe; Stevington; Sutton; Tattenhoe, in ruins; Thurlleigh; Toddington; Yilden.

Mansions. Bedford, the George Inn, part of it as old as 1481; Bletsoe, 17th century, used as a farm-house; Felmersham, very old.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Hiz; Ivel, enters near Stotfold, is augmented by the Hiz, and joins the Ouse at Tempsford; Lea, rises near Houghton Regis; Ouse, enters from Northamptonshire at Turvey, and, running forty-five miles, leaves at St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire; Ousel, rises near Whipsnade, and separates the County from Buckinghamshire in its course to Leighton Buzzard.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction Canal, from Buckinghamshire, through Fenny Stratford, by Leighton Buzzard, to Hertfordshire; Ivel river, from Biggleswade to its union with the Ouse at Tempsford; the Ouse, from Bedford to Norfolk.

Lakes. Ousel, a large pond of spring water upon the top of the Downs, near three miles from Dunstable, about 30 feet in diameter, which is never dry in the most parched seasons.

Eminences and Views. Ampthill Park, interesting diversity of scenery, and fine prospect of the Vale of Bedford from the house; Aspley Wood, a most beautiful and romantic prospect; Dunstable, chalk-hill; Harlington, from the tower of the church is a beautiful view of the hills in Sundon; Luton Hill; Milbrook, from the churchyard is an extensive prospect over the Vale of Bedford, and from the tower of the church may be seen an extent of

fifty miles; Odell Castle, delightful prospect over the Ouse; Ridgmount, very pleasing views; Tattenhoe Castle, near Dunstable, extensive view from the mount; Woburn Park, the scenery very luxuriant and diversified.

Natural Curiosities. Apsley and Woburn, earth possessing petrifying qualities; Odell, medicinal spings; Spring Pond, between Puddington and Hinwick, with petrifying properties.

Public Edifices. Ampthill, obelisk of Portland stone, containing a pump, presented by the Earl of Upper Ossory, in 1785. Bedford, bridge of stone, across the Ouse, handsome, erected 1813, on the site of one of great antiquity; county gaol, erected 1801, on the plan of Howard, and towards which Mr. Whitbread contributed £500.; county infirmary, opened August 13, 1803, with the beneficent bequest of £8,000 from Mr. Whitbread; free school, founded by Sir William Harpur, alderman of London, about 1553; house of industry, a spacious building erected 1796; lunatic asylum, erected 1812; Moravian establishment, established 1745; shire hall, erected 1753; town gaol; town hall, handsome. Great Barford, bridge, erected 15th century. Puddington, bridge, built by Mr. Orlebar in 1779. Woburn, market-house, erected 1831, from a design by Blore, in the pointed style.

*Seats. Lord Grantham,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.*

Ampthill Park, Lord Holland.
 — House, Joseph Morris, esq.
 Arlesey, Richard Edwards, esq.
 Battlesden Park, Sir G. O. Page Turner, Bart.
 Bletsoe Cottage, Colonel Hay.
 Blunham Grove, John Campbell, esq.
 Brickhills, near Bedford, John Forster, esq.
 Bromham House, John Simson, esq.
 Broom Hall, Biggleswade, John Barber, esq.
 Bushmead Priory, Eaton Socon, Rev. Hugh Wade Gery.
 Cardington, Samuel Charles Whitbread, esq. M.P.
 Chicksand Priory, Sir John Osborne, Bart.
 Colworth House, Henry Magniac, esq.
 Cople House, Earl of Ludlow.
 East Hyde, Luton, Robert Hibbert, esq.
 Egginton, Leighton Buzzard, Francis Moore, esq.
 Elstow, Mrs. Colquhoun.
 Evershott, near Woburn, George Jacob Wynter, esq.
 Everton House, William Astell, esq. M.P.
 Fairfield, Biggleswade, Abraham Edward Gregory, esq.
 Fairlake Barn, Hon. Mrs. Bedford.
 Flitwick, John Thomas Brookes.
 Goldington, Robert Elliott, esq.
 — Lodge, — Musgrave, esq.
 Harlington, George Pearce, esq.
 Harrold, Hon. Grantley Berkeley.
 Hasels, The, Sandy, Francis Pym, esq.
 Hawberry Park, John Polhill, esq.
 Hawnes House, Lord Carteret.
 Henlow Grange, George Nigel Edwards, esq.
 Hexton Hall, J. Latour, esq.
 Hinwick House, Richard Orlebar, esq.
 Hockliffe Grange, Colonel Gilpin.
 Holcote House, Rev. Edward Orlebar Smith.
 Houghton Regis, Henry Brandreth, esq.
 Howbury House, Frederick Polhill, esq. M.P.

Ickwellbury, John Harvey, esq.
 Kempston Manor House, ———
 ——— Bury, Sir William Long, knt.
 Lindon House, Miss Monneux.
 Linslade House, Sir Andrew Corbet, Bart.
 Little Slaughter, Colonel Lautour.
 Luton Hoo, Marquis of Bute.
 Maulden, Captain Charles Moore.
 Melchbourn Park, Lord St. John.
 Milton Bryant, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. M.P.
 ——— House, Milton Ernest, Rowland Evans, esq.
 Muggerhanger House, Stephen Thornton, esq.
 Oakley House, Marquis of Tavistock, M.P.
 Odell Castle, Lady Elizabeth Perceval.
 Pertenhall Manor House, Rev. I. King Martyn.
 Picts Hill, Turvey, William B. Higgins, esq.
 Ridgemont, ——— Howe, esq.
 Roxton House, Charles James Metcalfe, esq.
 Sandy Place, Hon. Mrs. Ongley.
 Sharnbrook, John Gibbard, esq.
 ———, Miss Gibbard.
 Shitlington, George Musgrave, esq.
 Southill House, near Shefford, W. H. Whitbread, esq. M.P.
 Stepingley, Miss Parker.
 Stockgrove, Mrs. Hanmer.
 Stocks House, James Adam Gordon, esq.
 Stockwood, Luton, John Crawley, esq.
 Stratton Park, Charles Barnett, esq.
 Sutton Park, Sir John Montague Burgoyne, Bart.
 Tempsford, C. Payne, esq.
 ——— Cottage, W. Humbley, esq.
 ——— House, Charles Gileas Payne, esq.
 ——— Hall, William Stuart, esq.
 Tetworth House, Captain Foley.
 Tingrith, Robert Trevor, esq.
 ——— T. T. Brookes, esq.
 Turvey Abbey, John Higgins, esq.
 ——— House, Thomas Charles Higgins, esq.
 Warden Park, Lord Ongley.
 Waresley Park, Earl of Kilmorey.
 Wavendon Hall, Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.
 Woburn Abbey, Duke of Bedford.

Woodlands, Clapham, John Thomas Dawson, esq.
Wootton, ———
Wrest Park, Countess de Grey.

Peerage. Bedford, dukedom (1550) and earldom (1694) to Russell; Bletsoe, St. John of, barony (1559) to St. John; Cranfield, barony (1621) to Sackville-Germaine Duke of Dorset; Hawnes, Carteret of, barony (1681) to Thynne; Wrest, de Grey of, earldom (1816) to Hume-Campbell.

Baronetage. Arsley, Jackson, May 22, 1815; Chicksand, Osborne, February 11, 1660; Milton Bryant, Inglis, June 6, 1801; Sutton, Burgoyne, July 15, 1641.

Representatives returned to Parliament for the County, 2; Bedford, 2; Total, 4.—The number of Representatives for this county have not been altered by the Reform Act.

Produce. Wood. Barley, fine wheat, and turnips, in the Vale of Bedford; beans. Larks, from Dunstable, well known to the epicure. Fuller's-earth, from the neighbourhood of Woburn, but principally in Buckinghamshire; free-stone, at Tattenhoe; lime-stone; marble; coal, in very trifling quantities.

Manufactures. Straw and lace are the prevailing manufactures of the County. The Dunstable straws are very celebrated, but the Tuscan grass plat at Luton is of great extent, and reckoned even much superior to Leghorns. Flannel, in the Bedford house of industry; and whiting at Dunstable.

POPULATION IN 1831.

Hundreds, 9; *Liberty*, 1; *Borough*, 1; *Market Towns*, 9; *Whole Parishes*, 121; *Parts of Parishes*, 3; *Houses*, 15,719.

Inhabitants. Males, 40,385; Females, 43,331; total, 83,716.—By the census of 1831, 95,400.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 10,754; in Trade, 4,827; in neither, 1,792; total, 17,373.

Baptisms in the year 1820. Males, 1,215; Females, 1,188; total, 2,403. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 2,287.

Marriages, 684; *annual average*, 653.

Burials. Males, 679; Females, 747; total, 1,426. *Annual average*, 1,335.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Bedford	1,104	5,466	Potton	308	1,498
Luton	858	4,529	Kempston	287	1,419
Leighton Buzzard	867	4,421	Sandy	190	1,392
Biggleswade	457	2,778	Houghton Regis	247	1,283
Eaton Socon & Wyboston	449	2,039	Cranfield	177	1,158
Dunstable	337	1,831	Shitlington, Ho-lywell, and Lower Stondon	201	1,149
Toddington	335	1,665	Maulden	199	1,017
Woburn	317	1,656			
Amphill	300	1,527			

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

Bedford	6,959	Toddington	1,926	Shitlington &c.	1,307
Luton	5,693	Woburn	1,827	Cranfield	1,260
Leighton Buz.	5,149	Potton	1,768	Maulden	1,231
Biggleswade	3,226	Amphill	1,688	Wootton	1,051
Eaton Socon & Wyboston	2,490	Kempston	1,571	Apsley Guise	1,014
Dunstable	2,117	Houghton Reg.	1,424	Marston	1,007
		Sandy	1,359		

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April 1815, £343,685.

HISTORY.

B. C. 55. Cassivelaunus, chief of the Catticuchlani, was chosen to head the united forces of the Britons against Cæsar.

A. D. 571.* A battle was fought at Bedford between Cutha or Cuthwulf, brother of Ceauline King of Wessex, and the Britons, in which the latter were defeated. They also took Leighton Buzzard.

911. Near Bedford, the Danes severely beaten.

917. At Leighton Buzzard, the Danes were defeated by Edward the Elder.

919.† At Bedford, Edward the Elder received the submission of all the neighbouring country.

921. The Danes came from Huntingdonshire, fortified Tempsford, and attacked Bedford, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Edward besieged the Danes at Tempsford, destroyed the fortress, and put their king and many of the nobles to death.

1010. Bedford burnt by the Danes.

1123. At Dunstable, Henry I. kept his Christmas with great splendour; and also in 1132 and 1137.

1138. Bedford Castle, under Milo de Beauchamp, taken by King Stephen after a long siege.

1154. After the termination of the war, an amicable meeting took place at Dunstable, between Stephen and Henry Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II.

* Lysons, 572. Other authorities, 580.

† According to Brompton, this occurred in 907.

A. D.

1189. At Dunstable, was seen in the heavens "*the form of Our Lord's banner, with the Crucifixion upon it!*"
1213. Dunstable destroyed by fire.
1214. At Dunstable Priory a great synod was held.
1215. King John lay at Dunstable on his journey towards the north.
1216. Bedford Castle, under William de Beauchamp, one of the associated Barons, taken by Fulk de Brent, to whom it was bestowed in recompense by John.
1217. At Dunstable, Lewis the Dauphin, with the Barons in arms against the King, halted for a night, and did much mischief to the church.
1223. At Dunstable Henry III. kept his Christmas.
1224. Bedford Castle, under William brother of Fulk de Brent, after a siege of two months, destroyed by Henry III.—The dispute ran so high between the townsmen and scholars at Dunstable, that many were wounded on both sides, and some mortally.
1229. Henry III. passed through Dunstable.
1244. A number of the discontented Barons, under the pretence of holding a tournament, assembled in council at Dunstable. The tournament was forbidden to be held by the King; but the Barons met as agreed upon, and issued an order commanding the Pope's Nuncio to leave the kingdom.
1247. At Dunstable, was Henry III. with his Queen, Prince Edward, and the Princess Margaret.
1265. The King and Queen, with Cardinal Ottoboni, the Pope's Legate, and Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, made some stay at Dunstable.
1279. A tournament at Dunstable; and another after the Easter in the following year.
1290. In Dunstable Priory, the body of Queen Eleanor was deposited for one night; and a cross was erected in the town.

A. D.

1341. At Dunstable, Edward III. on his triumphal return from Scotland, was met by 230 knights, and entertained by a grand exhibition of martial exercises.
1399. January 1, the river Ouse suddenly ceased to flow between the villages of Snelson and Harrold near Bedford, so that people walked on the bed of the river for full three miles.
1457. Dunstable visited by Henry VI. who was again there in 1459.
1533. At Dunstable Priory the Commissioners for the divorce of Katharine met, and here the sentence was pronounced by Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, May 23. The Queen, who was then residing at Ampthill, refused even to answer the citation for her appearance.
1572. Dunstable visited by Queen Elizabeth in her progress towards the north. She also visited the Earl of Bedford at Woburn.
1605. James I. visited Dunstable, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, and Thurleigh. He spent much time in the field sports afforded by the parks of Houghton and Ampthill. The Queen, at the same period, visited Someries, Hawnes, and Bletsoe.
1621. James at Ampthill and Bletsoe.
1642. Woburn partly burnt by the Royalists.
1644. Charles passed through Woburn, and sent parties to Leighton and Dunstable, which did much damage.
1645. At Woburn Abbey Charles I. staid for one night on his route from Wales to Oxford.—In November, a skirmish between the Royalists and the townspeople, which destroyed many houses by fire in Woburn. Colonel Whaley thereupon occupied the town for two months on account of the Parliament.—Sir Charles Ventris, walking in his room at Campton, in the night time, was fired at without effect by a party of Oliver Cromwell's soldiers.
1648. July 5, the Royalists, under the Duke of Bucking-

A. D.

ham, marched to Luton, and thence to Bedford. A party of them were surprised whilst drinking at Newton, and taken by the Parliamentarians. On the 6th a party of Major Gibbon's troop had a skirmish with the Royalists at Marston, and took some prisoners.

1672. August 19, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning did much injury to the towns of Bedford, Cardwell, Woburn, and the adjoining country.

1724. At Woburn 100 houses were burnt.

1783. At Potton, 50 houses burnt, and property to the amount of £25,000 destroyed.

1785. At Biggleswade 120 houses destroyed by fire.

1802. At Bedford, May 25, 72 houses burnt.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Boleyn, Anne**, the second wife of Henry VIII. mother of Queen Elizabeth, Luton Hoo, 1507 (executed 1536).
- Beaufort, Margaret**, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. patroness and cultivator of learning, Bletsoe, 1441 (died 1509).
- Bowles, Edward**, nonconformist divine and author, Sutton, 1613.
- Bunyan, John**, anabaptist preacher, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," Elstow, 1628 (died 1688).
- Byng, Hon. John**, gallant but murdered admiral, Southill, 1704 (shot 1757).
- Chishull, Edmund**, divine, antiquary, and latin poet, Eyworth (died 1733).
- Dillingham, Francis**, divine, one of the translators of the Bible in 1607, Dean.
- Dilly, Charles**, bookseller, Southill, 1739.
- , **Edward**, bookseller, Southill, 1732.
- Dunstable, John** of, "John of all Arts," supposed inventor of counterpoint in music (died 1458).
- Eades, Richard**, divine and tragic writer (died 1604).
- Fisher, Jaspar**, divine, and author of sermons and a play, about 1588.
- Harpur, Sir William**, Alderman of London, founder of the Bedford Free Grammar School, Bedford (died 1574).
- Joy, George**, translator of the Bible, and friend of Tindal (died 1553).
- Norton, Thomas**, translator of the Psalms with Sternhold, dramatist and controversialist, Sharpenhoe (died 1600).
- Osborne, Francis**, author of "Advice to a Son," letters, and poems, Chicksand, about 1588.
- Palmer, Samuel**, nonconformist, Bedford, 1740.
- Pomfret, John**, poet and classical scholar, Luton, 1667 (died 1703).

Reinolds, John, epigrammatist, Toddington.

Richardson, William, divine and ecclesiastical antiquary, editor of Godwin "De Præsulibus," Wilhamstead, 1698 (died 1775).

ROWE, NICHOLAS, dramatic poet, Little Bockford, 1673 (died 1718).

Salmon, Nathaniel, divine, topographer, and antiquary, Meppershall (died 1742).

—, Thomas, historian and geographer, Meppershall (died 1743).

Sclater, William, divine, Leighton Buzzard (died 1627).

Settle, Elkanah, poet, rival of Dryden, author of the city Triumphs on Lord Mayor's Day, &c. and finally a writer of "drolls" for a booth at Bartholomew Fair, Dunstable, 1647-8 (died 1724).

Staunton, Edmond, nonconformist divine and author, 1600.

Turnor, Sir Christopher, judge, Milton Ernest (died 1675).

—, Sir Edmund, loyalist and benefactor, Milton Ernest, 1610.

Whitbread, Samuel, eminent brewer, public benefactor, and father of the distinguished statesman, Cardington (died 1796, aged 76).

Wingate, Edmund, arithmetician, Sharpenhoe, 1593.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At AMPHILL, Queen Catharine of Arragon resided during the proceedings which terminated in her divorce from Henry VIII. A cross in the pointed style was erected in 1773 by the Earl of Ossory, to commemorate her wrongs. On it are these beautiful lines, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford:

“In days of yore here Amphill’s towers were seen
The mournful refuge of an injur’d Queen.
Here flow’d her pure but unavailing tears;
Here blinded zeal sustain’d her sinking years;
Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wav’d,
And Love aveng’d a realm by priests enslav’d.—
From Catharine’s wrongs a nation’s bliss was spread,
And Luther’s light from Henry’s lawless bed.”

Colonel Okey, the regicide, resided here, and his name appears in the parish register of 1654, as a Justice of Peace, attesting marriages; as does also that of Edmund Wingate, the arithmetician.—In the Church is interred Robert Nicolls, governor of Long Island, who was killed in the engagement between the fleets of England and Holland, May 28, 1672. Inlaid in the pediment of the monument is the cannon ball that was at once “the instrument of death and immortality.”

BATTLESDEN was the seat of Sir Saunders Duncombe, who, in 1634, first introduced the use of sedan-chairs, and obtained a patent for himself and heirs of the sole right of carrying persons in them for a certain time. It is probable

that he had seen them at Sedan in France, where Dr. Johnson supposes they were first made. Hackney coaches were first introduced into London by Captain Bailey in the same year.

At BEDFORD, in St. Paul's Church, is the monument of Sir William Harpur, who founded the Free Grammar School, and endowed it with lands producing about £180 per annum. These estates now realise about £12,000 per annum, and an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1826 for the appropriation of this immense income.—In this town are upwards of sixty almshouses, with ample endowments.—Here the celebrated John Bunyan worked as a brazier, as did his father as a tinker. He was co-pastor with Samuel Fenn, of the Old Independent Meeting-house in Mill-lane, 1671, and so continued till his death in 1698. His chair is preserved as a relic in the vestry-room. The allegory of "The Pilgrim's Progress" was composed during his twelve years' confinement in the County Gaol.—Offa, the great King of Mercia, was buried here.

In BROMHAM Church is a monument to the first Lord Trevor, Chief Justice and Privy Seal, who died in 1730.

At CAMPTON, the house in which Sir Charles Ventris was shot at in 1645, is now a school: a pannel recording his escape is still preserved.—In the Church was buried in 1823, Robert Bloomfield, author of the "Farmer's Boy," and other rural poems of great beauty and merit.

In CARDINGTON Church is a tablet to Howard the philanthropist, who resided for several years in the village; and a splendid monument, the last and one of the best of Bacon's, to the memory of Samuel Whitbread, the munificent brewer, and father of the distinguished statesman.

In CARLTON Church is a memorial to Thomas Willis, "who lived Parson of Carlton and Chillington about three-score and ten years; he died August 2, 1642, aged above an hundred."

At CHICKSAND Priory, among many other interesting portraits, is one of Oliver Cromwell, by Lely, painted for a present to Sir John Danvers. In a Bed-chamber, built in imitation of the Chapter House at Peterborough, is a bedstead which belonged to James I. In this bed it has been said the Pretender was born.

CLAPHAM Manor House, in 1648, was for several months the prison of the learned and pious Dr. Hammond.

COPLE was the burial-place of Sir Samuel Luke, the original of Butler's Hudibras, and with whom the poet lived as clerk at his seat at Wood End. Sir Samuel Luke died in 1670.

At DUNSTABLE, in the year 1110, was performed the first attempt at theatrical representation. It was called the Miracles of Catharine, and was the production of Geoffrey, a Norman, afterwards Abbot of St. Alban's.

The parish of EVERTON is situate in the three Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

In EYWORTH Church are monuments to Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1582, and to Alice Viscountess Verulam, the widow of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon.

FELMERSHAM Church exhibits a very fine specimen of a roodloft, almost entire.

In FLITTON Church are numerous monuments of the Greys, Earls of Kent; and one to Thomas Hill, Receiver-general to three of them, who died in 1628, aged 101.

HARROLD was the residence of the physician Richard Mead, who died in 1754.

HAWNES was the Rectory of Thomas Brightman, commentator on the Canticles and the Apocalypse.

HIGHAM GOBION was the Rectory, residence, and burial-place of the orientalist Dr. Edmund Castell, who died in 1685, aged 79

At HOCKCLIFFE, in 1781, an inn-keeper informed the public on his sign-board, that "Newspapers were to be seen at his house *every day in the week!*"

HOUGHTON CONQUEST Park House, since pulled down, was built by Mary Countess of Pembroke, the subject of Ben Jonson's beautiful epitaph. A pear-tree is shown as the one under which Sir Philip Sydney is said to have written a part of his "Arcadia," during his visits to his sister. This, however, is not the fact, for he died many years before his sister had any property or interest in the park. After the battle of Worcester in 1651, the celebrated Christian Countess of Devonshire resided in retirement here for three years. The grounds have been annexed to Ampthill.—This was the Rectory, residence, and burial-place of Dr. Zachary Grey, editor of Hudibras, who died there in 1766, aged 78.

MAULDEN was the Rectory of John Pomfret, author of "The Choice," a poem, who died in 1703.—In the Church is a mausoleum, erected by Thomas Earl of Elgin to his second wife Diana, who is represented in her shroud as rising out of an oval sarcophagus. It is commonly known by the name of "the lady in the punch-bowl."

MEPPERSHALL parish is partly in Hertfordshire. In the dining-parlour of the old Parsonage-house, now removed, was the boundary of the two Counties. The beam had the following inscription:

"If you wish to go into Hertfordshire,
Hitch a little nearer the fire."

—Of this Parish was Rector, Thomas Salmon, author of a musical work, and father of the natives Nathaniel and Thomas, antiquaries and historians.

The painted window of NORTHILL Church was the production of the celebrated Oliver.

In ODELL Church is the iron frame of a hour-glass, with the date 1654.—Its Rector, Sir Oswald Butler, was obliged

by Cardinal Pole in 1556 to do penance in his church for living with his own wife.

At SHEFFORD died in 1823 Robert Bloomfield, the poet, buried at Campton.

In SOUTHILL Church are monuments to the brave Adm. George Byng, first Lord Viscount Torrington, 1733; and to his son Admiral John, the victim of a political faction, 1757, with a justly severe and highly spirited epitaph.

At STRATTON, the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum, was preserved during the Civil War.

SUTTON was the Rectory of Edward Stillingfleet, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and here he composed his "*Origines Sacræ*."—The tradition of the following rhyming grant of this town and Potton to Roger Burgoyne, by John of Gaunt, appears destitute of foundation; as there is no evidence that these places were ever in the possession of the pretended grantor.

" I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do graunt
Unto Roger Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyne,
Both Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten."

Of TODDINGTON was Rector, Abraham Hartwell, learned writer.—Here was the seat of Henrietta Baroness Wentworth, and the scene of her amours with the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. She died of a broken heart, a few months after his execution, and lies buried under a costly monument in the Church, where is another for Lady Maria Wentworth, who died in 1632, aged 18, with a most extravagant epitaph by the poet Carew.

WILDEN was the Rectory of Francis Dillingham, one of the translators of the Bible.

WOBURN Church is adorned with a beautiful painting of

the Nativity, by Carlo Maratti, the gift of the present Duke of Bedford.—At the Abbey, the collection of pictures by the old masters is large and valuable. Among the very splendid collection of historical portraits are, Queen Elizabeth by Zuccherò; Mary Queen of Scots by More; Lady Jane Seymour by Holbein; Philip and Mary, a very curious picture by Holbein; the great Burleigh; Lord William Russell; Sir Philip Sidney by More; &c. There are some very superb pictures by Titian, Rembrandt, Teniers, Rubens, Murillo, Wouvermans, Canaletti, &c. A small room at the end of the library, fitted up in the Etruscan style, contains thirteen fine antique Etruscan vases, brought by Lord Cawdor from the Vatican at Rome. In the Conservatory, under the dome, is the celebrated bacchanalian vase, dug from the ruins of Adrian's Villa, and purchased at Lord Cawdor's sale for 700 guineas.

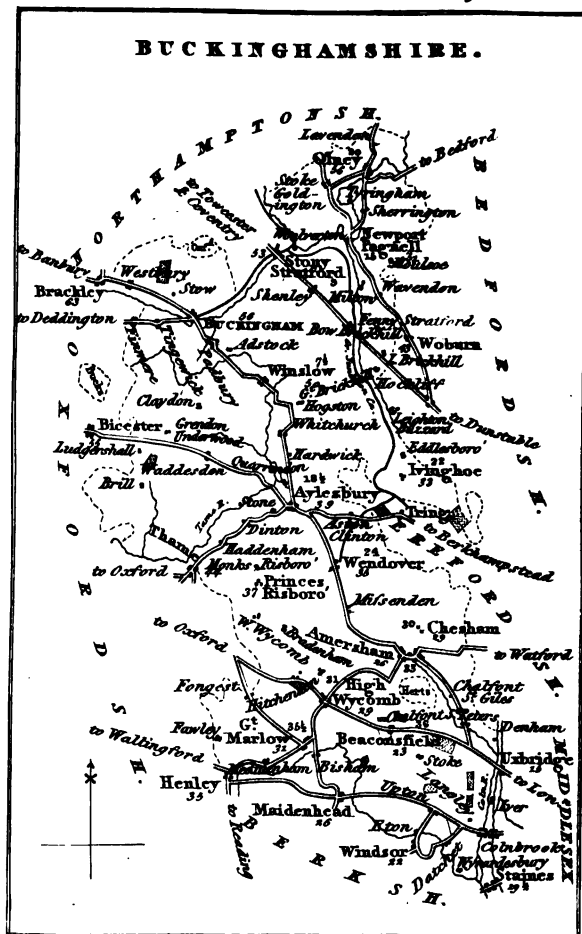
At WOOD END in HARLINGTON resided Edmund Wingate, the arithmetician; and Sir Samuel Luke, noticed under Cople.

*List of Works consulted in the compilation of this
Compendium of the History of Bedfordshire.*

1. Bloudy Newes from Bedfordshire, &c —4to tract, 1648.
2. A true relation of what happened at Bedford on Monday last, Aug. 19 instant, &c.—4to. tract, 1672.
3. Pennant's Journey from Chester to London; and from Northampton to London.—4to, 1782.
4. Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Bedfordshire; containing the parishes of Puddington, Luton, and Dunstable.—4to, 1783.
5. Beauties of England and Wales, vol. I. By J. Britton and W Brayley.—8vo, 1801.
6. Magna Britannia, vol. I. part i. By Samuel and Daniel Lysons.—4to, 1818.
7. Collections, Historical, Genealogical, and Topographical for Bedfordshire. By Thomas Fisher.—folio, 1812.
8. Parry's Bedfordshire.—1828.
9. An Historical and Topographical account of the Town of Woburn, its Abbey, and its vicinity.—12mo, 1818.
10. History and Description of Woburn and its Abbey, &c. By J. D. Parry, M.A.—12mo. 1831.
11. An Historical account of the Parish of Wymington. By Oliver St. John Cooper, Vicar of Puddington.—4to, 1785.
12. An Historical account of the Parish of Odell. By Oliver St. John Cooper,—4to, 1787.



The figures show the distances from Buckingham.



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Northamptonshire: East, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex: South, Surrey, and the river Thames dividing it from Berkshire: West, Oxfordshire.

Greatest length, 45; *greatest breadth*, 18; *circumference*, 138; *square*, 800 miles; *acres*, 518,400.

Provinces, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Lincoln. The parishes of Aston Abbots, Grandborough, Little Horwood, and Winslow belong to London; and those of Halton, Little Brickhill, Monk's Risborough, and Wotton Underwood are peculiars to Canterbury.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cassii or Cattleuchlani, and the western part by the Ancalites, who were conquered by the Dobuni. *City or Town*, West Wycombe, within the fortifications of which the Church stands. *Encampments*, Belinus's Castle near Ellesborough; Belinesbury, Kimble Hill; Cholesing, in which is the church and a pond called

Bury Pond; Danesfield or Thames Bank at Hawridge; Hedgerley Dean, Medmenham. *Earthworks*, Grimcothike, from Hedgerley Dean to East Burnham. *Tumuli* at Ascot near Wing; Haddenham Field; Cublington; Salt Hill; and Wing. *Road*, Ikenield Street, enters near Eddlesborough, and goes to Oxfordshire near Chinnor.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima, but afterwards included in Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Ad Vicum, Desborough Field, Wycombe; Lactodorum, Calverton near the old road leading to the ford at Passenham;* *Temple*, near the church at Brill. *Encampments*, Burnham, "Harlequin's moat;" Dorton; Medmenham. *Remains discovered* at Brill, remains of a Roman pottery; Caversfield, coins; Dinton, glass vessel, spear-head, &c. 1769; Cublington, coins in the parsonage garden; Ellesborough, coins; Fenny Stratford, buildings and coins; High Wycombe, pavement in 1724, coins and vessels; Hitchendon, coins; Lathbury, coins; Long Crendon, pottery, skeletons, ashes, coins, &c. in 1824 and 1831; Prince's Risborough, coins; Turville, coins; Wavendon Heath, amphora. *Roads*, Akeman Street, by Hide Lane to Bedford; Watling Street, enters near Brickhill at the 42d mile stone, crosses the Ouse at Fenny Stratford, and goes to Northamptonshire; another from Bury Fields near Aylesbury to Bicester; one from Alcester to Stony Stratford.

Saxon Octarchy, Mercia. *Encampments*, Desborough Hill, High Wycombe; Cholsbury; Hedgerley Dean. These have also been assigned to the British period. *Earth-*

* Bishop Bennett, in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, places this station at Towcester in Northamptonshire.

work near Monk's Risborough, a cross cut on the side of a hill, of the date of Edward the Elder.

Danish Encampment, Danesfield, in the form of a horse-shoe, also assigned to the British period.

Abbeys. Biddlesdon, founded in 1147 by Ernald de Bosco, steward to the Earl of Leicester; Medmenham, in 1200, by Hugh de Bolebec, founder of Woburn Abbey, to which he made this subordinate; Notley, by Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham, and Ernengard his wife, in 1162, some few remains.

Priories. Ascot in Wing, founded by the Empress Maud, cell to St. Nicholas at Angiers; Aylesbury, founded in memory of St. Osith, daughter of Tredewald a pagan king, beheaded in 600; Bradwell; Chetwode, in 1244, by Sir Ralph de Norwich, the church remains; Gore; Great Missenden, according to Tanner in 1133, but Lysons and others ascribe its foundation to one of the Missendens in 1293; Lavendon, temp. Henry II. by John de Bidun; Luffield, founded 1124 by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester; Newton Longueville, temp. Henry I. suppressed 1415; North Crawley; Ravenstone, by Henry III. in 1253; Snelshall, temp. Henry III. by Ralph Martell; Tickford, temp. William Rufus, by Fulk Paganell.

Nunneries. Ankerwyke in Wyrardisbury, founded by Gilbert de Montfichet temp. Henry II.; Burnham, built in 1228 by Richard King of the Romans, brother of Henry III. in ruins;* Ivinghoe, as early as 1160 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester; Little Marlow, temp. Henry II. by Geoffrey Lord Spencer.

* According to Lysons and others in 1265.

Friaries. Aylesbury, Grey, founded by James Earl of Ormond in 1387.

Preceptory. Hogshaw.

Colleges. Ashridge, for Bonhommes, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall in 1283; Eton, in 1440, by Henry VI.

Hospitals. Aylesbury, 2; Buckingham; High Wycombe, for lepers, founded ante 13 Henry III.; and another of as early a date for a master, brothers, and sisters; Ludgershall, cell to Santingfield in Normandy; Newport Pagnell, one founded by John de Someri, in 1280, and re-founded by Anne Queen of James I. and two others established before 1240; Stony Stratford.

Churches. Aston Sandford, built 13th century; Bletchley, doorway pointed, with Saxon ornaments; Brill, Norman remains; Caversfield, a semicircular arch; Chetwode, belonged to the priory; Crendon, with lancet shaped windows; Dinton, door-way with the Roman guilloche ornament, and spiral shafted pillars, and sculpture; Dunton, has a door-way beneath a semicircular arch with zig-zag mouldings, the impost on one side being sculptured with figures; Fingest, Norman tower; Great Marlow; Hanslope, rude specimen of the early pointed style; Hillesdon, built 1493; Horton, Norman arch; Ickford, singular tower, and Norman remains; Lathbury, Norman arches; Leckhampstead, Norman door-way; Lenchlade, with a semicircular arch between the nave and chancel; Maid's Moreton, built about 1450; North Marston; Olney, the only one in the county with a spire steeple; Prince's Risborough, remains of the early pointed style; Ratcliffe, pointed arch with fret moulding and flowers; Ravenstone, Norman remains; Stanton

Barry, a rich circular arch at the chancel; **Stewkley**, one of the most complete Norman churches remaining; **Twyford**, Saxon remains; **Upton**, on a similar plan to **Stewkley**, but less ornamented; **Waddesdon**; **Water Stratford**, remarkable door-way with figure of Christ supported by two angels; **Westbury**; **Woburn Abbey**; **Wormenhall**, Norman remains.

Chapels. **Buckingham**, St. Thomas à Becket, now the free school, has a semicircular arch; **Great Marlow**, Norman remains; **St. Leonard's**, in **Aston Clinton**.

Hermitages. **Brill**, dedicated to St. Werburga; **Chetwode**, St. Stephen and St. Laurence.

Stone Pulpit. At **Chilton** is a stone reading-desk.

Desk. At **Eton** is a brass reading-desk, finely cast with the arms of the College, and symbols of the Evangelists.

Fonts. More than seventy circular fonts are to be met with in this county: many of them are very antient, and the following are more or less ornamented. **Aylesbury**, now disused, **Caversfield**, **Dinton**, **Dorney**, **Drayton Beauchamp**, **Hambleton**, **Hawridge**, **Hedgerley**, **Hitchendon**, **Lenchlade**, **Maid's Moreton**, and **Upton**. The following are octagonal; **Brill**; **East Claydon**; **Emberton**; **Drayton Passelew**; **Fingest**; **Farnham**; **Langley**; **Lavendon**; **Leckhampstead**, with bas-reliefs of the Crucifixion and St. Catharine, rudely executed; **North Marston**; **Prince's Risborough**; **Sherrington** and **Clifton Reynes**, with figures in niches. **Chalfont St. Giles** and **Taplow** are square.

Crosses are to be met with in many of the church-yards.

Castles. Buckingham; Castlethorpe or Hanslope; Desborough Hill, near Wycombe; Lavendon; Newport Pagnell; Whitchurch, built by Hugh de Bolebec; Wing. Of these military works there are no remains.

Mansions. Boarstall, castellated in 1312, the turretted gateway remains; Cheynies Manor House, the seat of the Russells Dukes of Bedford, described by Leland, temp. Henry VIII.; Fulbrook, the mansion of the Throgmortons, now used as a farm-house; Gayhurst, erected in the time of Elizabeth; Hedsor Manor House, built in 1584 by Roland Hyde; Liscombe House, built temp. Elizabeth, and a good deal modernized, but the chapel is as old as the 14th century; Widmer Manor House, now a farm, and the chapel is used as a brew-house.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Colne, the eastern boundary of the county for fourteen miles, falls into the Thames near Staines; Loddon; Lofield; Ouse, enters at Turweston, and quits at Brayfield, having run a course of nearly fifty miles; Ousel, whose course is thirty miles; Thame, rises near Ivinghoe, and enters Oxfordshire near Thame; THAMES, boundary from Henley bridge to the conflux of the furthest Colne; Wick, rises at West Wycombe, and falls into the Thames at Hedsor.

Lakes. Middle Claydon, of sixteen acres; Shardeloes, of thirty-five acres; Wycombe Park, adorned with several islands.

Inland Navigation. Grand Junction Canal, from Woolverton to Bulbourne, with branches from Old Stratford to Buckingham, and from Bulbourne to Wendover, at which latter place is a reservoir covering nearly seventy acres of land; Thames and Isis Canal.

Eminences and Views. Beacon Hill, Penn; Belinesbury Hill; Bow Brickhill Church, on an eminence of 683 feet high, commanding a remarkably fine view; Brill; Burnham, very attractive scenery; Chiltern Hills, Elleborough; Fawley Court, fine views; Great Marlow, scenery picturesque, beautiful, and rich; Hedsor Lodge

and Hill, uncommonly fine prospects; Ivinghoe, very extensive views; Kimble Hill; Muzzle Hill near Brill, 744 feet high; Newport Pagnell Church, delightful prospect; Olney, the surrounding scenery is very beautiful; from Penn Church tower ten counties may be seen; Quainton Hill, extensive prospect; Taplow Hill; Sharveloes, many delightful views; Wendover Hills; West Wycombe Church, on an eminence commanding delightful views, and on the tower is a ball capable of containing six people; Wycombe Park, prospects extremely picturesque and varied; Winslow Hill.

Natural Curiosities. Ankerwyke, a yew-tree which at six feet from the ground, measures 30 feet 5 inches in girth; Chesham, medicinal spring, similar to the Tunbridge waters; Cuddington, medicinal spring; Lenchlade, a holy well, and another at North Marston.

Public Edifices. Amersham, town-hall, built by Sir Wm. Drake, bart. who died in 1684. Aylesbury, county gaol; market-house, on the model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens; town-hall, built 1737. Buckingham, three stone bridges over the Ouse; gaol, built 1758 by Lord Gobham; town-hall, built 1685 by Sir Ralph Verrey. Colnbrook bridges, over the four channels of the Colne. Eton, stone bridge over the Thames; college, consisting of two quadrangles, containing school, chapel, library, &c. Fenny Stratford, stone bridge over the Lofield. Great Marlow, bridge over the Thames; market-house, built by Thomas Williams, esq. M.P.; town-hall. Newport Pagnell, two bridges of stone over the Ouse; hospital, founded by Anne Queen of James I. Padbury, bridge, built 1742. Stoke Poges, hospital, founded by Edward Hastings, Lord Loughborough, in 1557. Stony Stratford, bridge over

the Ouse. Woburn, free school, founded by Francis fifth Earl of Bedford; market-house. Wycombe, or High Wycombe, grammar-school; royal military college; town-hall, erected at the expense of John Earl of Shelburne in 1757.

Seats. STOWE, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Aston Clinton, Lord Lake.
Beech Lodge, Great Marlow, Wadham Wyndham, esq.
Beel House, near Amersham, William Henry Mason, esq.
Biddlesden Park, George Morgan, esq.
Blackwell Hall, near Chesham, A. Kirkman, esq.
Boarstall Tower, Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart.
Bradenham House, West Wycombe, Lady Young.
Brayfield House, near Olney, Colonel Bouchier.
Broughton House, Aylesbury, the late James Senior, esq.
Bulstrode, Duke of Somerset.
Burnham Grove, Sir William Johnson.
Castle Farm, Buckingham, George Parrott, esq.
—— Hill, High Wycombe, Robert Nash, esq.
Cavendish Castle, Joseph Tratt, esq.
Chalfont House, R. Hibbert, esq.
Chequers, Wendover, Sir R. Greenhill Russell, Bart.
Chicheley House, C. Pinfold, esq.
Claydon House, Sir Harry Verney.
Clifton Hall, Olney, William Swabey, esq.
Coleshill House, Amersham, Major Eyles.
——, Thomas Bowden, esq.
Court Garden, Great Marlow, J. C. Strode, esq.
Datchet, Sir John Gore.
—— C. White, esq.
—— Miss Delavaux.
—— Mrs. Deschamps.
Delaforde Park, Iver, Charles Clowes, esq.
Denham Court, T. Hamlet, esq.
—— Fishery, John Drummond, esq.
—— Place, Benjamin Way, esq.
—— Mount, N. Snell, esq.
Denshanger, John Clarke, esq.

Ditton Park, Lord Montague.
 Doddershall, William Pigott, esq.
 Dorney Court, Sir C. Palmer, Bart.
 Dorton House, Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bart.
 Dropmore, near Beaconsfield, Lord Grenville.
 Emberton, Sir Francis W. Myers.
 Fawley Court, ——— Williams Freeman, esq.
 Fulmer, Countess of Roden.
 ———, W. Thackthwaite, esq.
 ———, John Kay, esq.
 Gayhurst House, Hon. Robert Smith, M.P.
 Great Brickhill Manor House, P. D. P. Duncombe, esq.
 Great Kimble, Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart.
 Great Linford House, Henry Andrewes Uthwatt, esq.
 Great Missenden Abbey, George Carrington, esq.
 Green End, Aylesbury, W. Rickford, esq. M.P.
 Grove, Chalfont St. Peter's, Admiral Douglas.
 Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, late Rev. Sir J. Robinson, Bart.
 Halton House, near Wendover, Sir J. Dashwood King, Bt.
 Hambledon House, Charles Scott Murray, esq.
 ——— Lord Fitzroy.
 Hampden House, Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 Hanslope, Captain Baldwin.
 ——— Park, the late Edward Watts, esq.
 Hartwell House, Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart.
 Harleyford, Sir William Clayton, Bart.
 Hedgerley Park, Charles Shard, esq.
 Huntercombe House, Lady E. Wells.
 Huntsmoor Park, Iver, Hon. Charles Tollemache.
 Hyde Lodge, Little Missenden, R. Ward, esq.
 Iver, Colonel Samuel Anson.
 ——— Grove, Lord Gambier.
 ——— Lodge, John Boswell, esq.
 Langley Park, R. Hervey, esq.
 Lattimers, near Chesham, Lord G. A. H. Cavendish.
 Lee, near Great Missenden, the late Gen. Sir Brent Spencer.
 Lillies, Weedon, Lord Nugent, M.P.
 Liscombe House, Lady Lovett.
 Little Linford House, Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom.
 Little Marlow Manor House, General Pigot.
 Little Missenden Abbey, Captain William Arnold.
 Marlow Place, Owen Williams, esq. M.P.
 Maltman's Green Cottage, Gerard's Cross, Sergeant Peake.

Morton House, Maids Moreton, Lord Godolphin.
 — Lodge, Henry Smithson, esq.
 Newlands, near Chalfont St. Peter's, T. Allen, esq.
 New Place, Chalfont St. Giles, Sir Edmund Carrington.
 Noctell Abbey, Long Crendon, John Reynolds, esq.
 Oak End, Robert Sewell, esq.
 Oving House, Whitchurch, Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, Bt.
 Padbury Lodge, Buckingham, Richard Dayrell, esq.
 Pomer's Hill, near West Wycombe, John Keates, esq.
 Ritchings Park, Iver, John Sullivan, esq.
 Round Coppice, the late Carrier Tompson, esq.
 Shardeloes, near Amersham, T. T. Drake, esq. M.P.
 Shenley House, W. J. Baily, esq.
 Slough, Sir John Herschell, K.H.
 Stockgrove, Colonel Henry Hanmer.
 Stoke, General Roberts.
 — Farm, Earl of Sefton.
 — Park, J. Penn, esq.
 — Place, Colonel R. W. H. Vyse.
 Swanbourne, Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart. M.P.
 Terriers, near High Wycombe, Hon. Mrs. Knight.
 Thames Bank, Great Marlow, Admiral Sir James Morris.
 Thornton Hall, Sir T. Cotton Sheppard, Bart.
 Tickford Abbey, Philip H. Ward, esq.
 Turvey Abbey, John Higgins, esq.
 — House, T. C. Higgins, esq.
 — Park, the late Henry Van Hagan, esq.
 Turville Park, John Butlin, esq.
 Tyringham, James B. Praed, esq.
 Tythroe House, P. T. Wykeham, esq.
 Vatch, Chalfont St. Giles, G. Palliser, esq.
 Wakefield Lawn, Duke of Grafton.
 Walden, Great Brickhill, Henry Hanmer, esq.
 Wavendon Hall, Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.
 Westhorpe House, Sir George Nugent, Bart. M.P.
 Weston Underwood, John Throckmorton, esq.
 Whaddon Hall, W. S. Lowndes, esq.
 Wexham Lodge, General George Roberts.
 Wicken, near Buckingham, Lord Charles Fitzroy.
 Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, J. Dupré, esq.
 Winchendon, Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart.
 Wolverton House, Mrs. Harrison.
 — Park, W. C. Ratcliffe, esq.

Wooburn Manor House, Sir Griffin Wilson, Bart.
Woodhills, —

Woodlands, Thomas Kew, esq.

Woodside Lodge, Amersham, Hon. T. Windsor.

Wotton House, Marquis of Chandos.

Wycombe Abbey, Hon. Robert John Smith, M.P.

— Park, George Henry Dashwood King, esq.

Peerage. County, earldom (1746) to Hobart-Hampden; Ailesbury, marquise (1824) and earldom (1664) to Brudenell-Bruce; Aston Clinton, Lake of, viscounty (1807) and barony (1804); Bradenham, Windsor of, barony (1660) to Windsor, Earl of Plymouth; Buckingham, dukedom (1822) and marquise (1784) to Chandos-Grenville; Cheneys, Russell of, barony (1539) to Duke of Bedford; Chipping Wycombe, barony (1760) to Petty-Fitzmaurice Marquis of Lansdowne; Farnham Royal, Godolphin of, barony (1832) to Godolphin-Osborne; Iver, Gambier of, barony (1807) to Gambier; Taplow, Leinster of, viscounty (1747) to Fitzgerald Duke of Leinster; Wenge, Dormer of, barony (1615) to Dormer; Wotton-under-Bernewood, Grenville of, barony (1790) to Grenville.

Baronetage. Checquers Court, Russell, September 15, 1831; Delaford, Young, May 3, 1769; Denham Court, Bowyer, June 25, 1660; Dorney Court, originally Wingham in Kent, Palmer, June 29, 1621; Formosa Place, Young, November 24, 1813; Fulmer, Watson, March 22, 1760; Hitcham, Clerke, July 13, 1660; Linslade, Corbet, October 3, 1808; Stowe, Temple, November 25, 1612; Swanbourne, Freemantle, August 14, 1821; Taplow, Hampson, June 3, 1642; Thornton Hall, Cotton-Shepard, Sept. 29, 1809; Vatch, Palliser, June 25, 1773; West Wycombe, Dashwood-King, June 28, 1707.

Representatives returned to Parliament. County, 2; Amersham, 2; Aylesbury, 2; Buckingham, 2; Great Marlow, 2; Wendover, 2; High Wycombe, 2;—total, 14.—The Reform Act reduces the number of Representatives to 10, by disfranchising the boroughs of Amersham and Wendover.

Produce. “Buckinghamshire bread and beef” is an old proverb to denote the excellence of the corn and cattle. Beech-trees, in great abundance, whence the name of the county has been said to have arisen; saintfoin and beans in the Chiltern district. Sheep, in the vale of Aylesbury. Marble at Newport Pagnell; chalk; fuller’s earth, at Wavendon. Ducks at Aylesbury.*

Manufactures. Bone-lace throughout the county; and much platting of straw for hats and bonnets. Amersham, cotton; Chesham, wooden ware and shoes; Great Marlow, copper and brass at the Temple Mills; Long Crenodon, needles; Loudwater, High Wycombe, &c. paper.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 8; *Boroughs*, 7; *Market Towns*, 8; *Parishes*, 185; *Parts of Parishes*, 6.

Houses, 25,425.

Inhabitants. Males, 64,867; Females, 69,201; total, 134,068.—By the census of 1831, 146,400.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 16,640; in Trade, 8,318; in neither, 3,909; total, 28,867.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 2,041; Females, 1,974; total, 4,015. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 3,752.

* From the process used at Aylesbury, and hereafter mentioned, to procure ducklings at Christmas, this item might almost be considered as one of the Manufactures of the county.

Marriages, 1,029; *annual average*, 950.

Burials. Males, 1,185; Females, 1,296; total, 2,481.

Annual average, 2,338.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
HIGH WYCOMBE	1,070	5,599	Stony Stratford	329	1,499
Chesham	1,052	5,082	Hanslope	279	1,479
AYLESBURY	886	4,400	Eddlesborough	177	1,378
GREAT MARLOW	719	3,768	Chalfont St. Peter's	260	1,351
BUCKINGHAM	689	3,465	Haddenham	246	1,294
Newport Pagnell	673	3,103	Hambleton	238	1,281
Amersham	494	2,612	Upton with Chalvey	228	1,268
Eton	363	2,475	Hitchenden	232	1,247
Olney	543	2,339	Winslow	266	1,222
Prince's Risborough	376	1,958	Long Crendon	286	1,212
Burnham	354	1,918	Denham	203	1,189
Wooburn	364	1,831	Farnham Royal	219	1,149
Beaconsfield	351	1,736	Chalfont St. Giles	227	1,104
Great Missenden	345	1,735	Wing	159	1,086
Ivinghoe	320	1,665	Stoke Poges	199	1,073
Iver	314	1,663	Brill	243	1,060
Langley Marish	302	1,616	Penn	186	1,054
Waddesdon	312	1,616	Bledlow	200	1,050
Wendover	281	1,602	Quainton	114	1,017
West Wycombe	296	1,545			

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

High Wycombe	6,299	Gt. Missenden	1,827	Winslow	1,290
Chesham, &c.	5,388	Langley Mar.	1,797	Brill	1,283
Aylesbury	4,907	Beaconsfield	1,763	Bletchley, &c.	1,254
Gt. Marlow	4,237	Waddesdon	1,734	Stoke Poges	1,252
Buckingham	3,610	Ivinghoe	1,648	Upper Win-	} 1,223
Newport Pag.	3,385	Hanslope	1,623	chendon	
Eton	3,232	Stony Stratford	1,619	Farnham Royal	1,193
Amersham	2,816	Upton, &c.	1,502	Denham	1,169
Olney	2,418	Eddlesborough	1,490	Bledlow	1,135
Burnham	2,137	Haddenham	1,477	Penn	1,103
Prince's Risbo'	2,122	Hitchenden	1,457	Stewkley	1,053
Wendover	2,008	Chalfont St. P.	1,416	Monk's Risbo'	1,018
Wooburn	1,927	Long Crendon	1,382	Aston Clin-	} 1,001
W. Wycombe	1,901	Hambleton	1,357	ton & St.	
Iver	1,870	Chalfont St. G.	1,297	Leonard	

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April, 1815, £643,492.

HISTORY.

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43. At Kimble near Buckingham, it is said that Caractacus and Togodumnus, sons of Cunobeline (the Cymbeline of Shakspeare) were defeated by Aulus Plautus, the Roman general, and Togodumnus was slain.
291. At Caversfield Carausius Emperor of Britain is said to have been slain in battle by the treachery of Alectus.
527. At Chersley, the Britons defeated by the Saxons under Cerdic and Cyndric.
571. Aylesbury "regia turris" taken from the Britons by Cuthwulph brother to Ceaulin King of Wessex.
648. At Ashendon was made the agreement between Kenwalch King of Wessex and his brother's son Cuthred, by which a considerable portion of territory was ceded to the latter.
661. Ashendon, and the adjacent country, plundered by Wulphur King of Mercia.
871. At Ashendon, the Danes, under Bagsey and Halden, defeated after a whole day's conflict, by King Etheldred and his brother Alfred.
905. The Danes plundered the County.
907. At Ickford,* a treaty signed by Edward the Elder with the Danes.
913. Buckingham fortified on both sides of the Ouse by Edward the Elder against the Danes.

* Placed by Bishop Gibson at Itchinford in the New Forest in Hampshire.

A D.

918. Buckingham fortified by Edward the Elder, who remained there four weeks with his army. At the same Earl Thurcytil, with the chief thanes of Bedford and Northampton, submitted to him there.
921. Aylesbury and Bernwood Forest plundered by the Danes.
941. Aylesbury and Bernwood Forest, with the north-east parts of the county, plundered by the Danes. Buckingham also ravaged.
1010. Buckingham seized by the Danes, who, after plundering the neighbourhood, proceeded along the Ouse to Bedford.
1160. At Brill, Henry II. kept his court, and again in 1162.
1216. Hanslope Castle, garrisoned by William Lord Mauduit against King John, taken and demolished by Fulk de Brent December 18.
1224. Brill visited by Henry III.
1233. Brill and the adjacent country (the property of Richard Earl of Cornwall) laid waste by Richard Sward, an outlaw.
1266. At Kimble, Sir David de Offyncthone and Adam Gordon defeated; Gordon taken prisoner by Prince Edward.
1267. At Brickhill, Henry de Pudereschue, senechal to the Earl of Gloucester, surprised and taken prisoner, and his forces defeated, by Reginald Gray.
- 1290 or 1291. At Ashridge, a Parliament held by Edward I. remarkable for a spirited debate on the origin and use of Fines.—At Stoney Stratford, the body of Queen Eleanor rested; a cross was erected to her memory at the lower end of the town, and demolished in the civil wars.
1299. The resort of pilgrims and processions to the holy well at Linslade, prohibited as profane by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln.

A D.

1323. At Aylesbury, the rebel Barons, marching through the town, with an intention to plunder the Abbey of St. Alban's, one of the chiefs in that design suddenly died.
1483. At Stony Stratford, in April, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. and the Duke of Buckingham, took possession of the person of Edward V.; and in his presence arrested Lord Richard Grey, Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Sir Richard Hawte, who were conveyed to Pomfret Castle, where, with the Earl of Rivers, they were beheaded without trial.
1484. Near Stony Stratford, Walter Hungerford, a partisan of Henry Earl of Richmond, escaped from the custody of Robert Brakenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower.
1506. At Wooburn Palace was imprisoned and privately strangled for being a heretic, Thomas Chace, of Amersham.
1514. At Buckingham, Catharine of Arragon entertained by Edward Fowler; and here she received the news of the battle of Flodden Field.
1541. At Cheynies, October 16, a council held by Henry VIII.
1554. At Ashridge, Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, arrested by Sir Edward Hastings, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Edward Southwell, on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection under Sir Thomas Wyatt, and, although confined by illness, was compelled to rise from her bed, and set off for London in the Queen's litter. On her road she was entertained at Ascot House.
1566. At Bradenham, Queen Elizabeth was sumptuously entertained by Edward Lord Windsor, on her return from Oxford.
1568. At Whaddon, Arthur Lord Grey entertained Queen Elizabeth.
1570. At Newport Pagnell, October 5, during the violent tempest that happened throughout the kingdom, a remarkable inundation from a spring at the back of the

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Saracen's Head Inn. Two houses were thrown down by the shock, and a man and woman crushed to death by their fall.—At Quarendon, three thousand head of sheep, besides other cattle, belonging to Sir Henry Leigh, drowned by a violent flood.

1601. At Stoke Poges, Queen Elizabeth entertained by Sir Edward Coke, who presented her with jewels to the value of £1000.

1602. At Hitcham, Queen Elizabeth visited Sir William Clerke, who "so behaved himself that he pleased nobody, but gave occasion to have his misery and vanity spread far and wide."

1642. August 18, Boreton House, the seat of Sir Richard, Lord Minshul, plundered by Lord Brook and the Parliamentarians to the amount of £2000.—October 27, Aylesbury successfully defended by Colonel Bulstrode against Prince Rupert.—Great Marlow bridge partly destroyed by Major-General Browne's troop.—Fawley Court suffered much from the Royalists, although in the king's interest.

1642-3. January 27, at Brill, the Parliamentarians under the celebrated John Hampden, Arthur Goodwin, Pye, and Grenville, defeated by Sir Gilbert and Colonel Charles Gerard.—March 21, Aylesbury unsuccessfully attempted by the King in person.

1643. In May, Swanbourne and other villages plundered by Sir John Biron and Lord Chandos.—July 1, at Padbury, the Parliamentarians under Middleton, defeated by Sir Charles Lucas.—July 5, the Parliamentarians were defeated near Buckingham by a party of Prince Rupert's horse.—August 23, at Aylesbury, a grand rendezvous of the Parliament's forces in the associated counties, under Lord Grey and Colonel Harvey, for the relief of Gloucester.—October, at Paddington, the Royalists under Captain Crofts, defeated by Colonel Arthur Goodwin.—October 11,

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Newport Pagnell taken by the Earl of Essex from Sir Lewis Dyve.—December, High Wycombe successfully attacked by Prince Rupert.—Brill evacuated by the Royalists after the capture of Reading in Berkshire.

1643-4. In March, Hillesdon House, which the garrison of Aylesbury had attempted in vain, taken by the soldiers of Newport Pagnell, under Manchester, Cromwell, and Sir Samuel Luke.—Borstal House taken from the Parliamentarians by Colonel Gage.

1644. June 22, the King came to Buckingham, where he received the news of the Queen's safe delivery of the Princess Henrietta at Exeter in Devonshire.—On the 16th of July, Greenland House, the seat of John D'Oyley, esq. taken by Major-General Browne.—December, at Crendon, the Royalists, under Colonel Blake, the Governor of Wallingford, defeated by Colonel Crawford, Governor of Aylesbury.

1644-5. In January, Sir Samuel Luke was sent down to Newport Pagnell, as the King's troops were drawing that way.—In March, the Parliament troops plundered Colebrooke and Twyford.

1645. In May, Borstal House successfully defended by Colonel Campion against Skippon.—June 6, Fairfax was repulsed by the garrison of Borstal, whence he retired to Brickhill on the 9th, marched to Newport Pagnell and Sherrington, where he called a council of war, and sent Colonel Hammond to hasten Cromwell towards Naseby.—August 28, the King went from Wing to Oxford, passing through Borstall.—In December, Colonel Whalley sent into Buckinghamshire to prevent incursions of the Royalists.

1645-6.—February 20, at Stony Stratford, the Parliamentarians defeated by Captain Dayrell.—March 7, near Stratton Audley, the Parliamentarians defeated by a party from

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Borstal House, and Major Abercromby (from Scotland) their commander, was slain.

1646. June 6, Borstal House, the only garrison remaining for the King in this county, surrendered by Col. Campion to Fairfax, after a defence of three months.—Charles I. took refuge at Hambledon Manor House, on his road from Oxford to St. Alban's.

1647. At Colebrooke, in August, were the head-quarters of Fairfax and the army.

1659. At Newport Pagnell, August 22, Sir George Booth arrested in a woman's habit, at the George Inn.

1724. March 15, At Buckingham, a fire destroyed 138 dwelling-houses, besides barns, &c. the loss amounting to £40,000.

1736. At Stoney Stratford, 53 houses destroyed by fire; and in May, 1742, 113 more, and the church of St. Mary Magdalen.

1746. At Lathbury, a spirited attempt made by Mrs. Symes to obstruct the Duke of Cumberland in his march to Scotland.

1786. At Olney, forty-three houses burnt.

1828. Eddlesborough Church-tower struck with lightning: the bells were melted, and the wooden spire consumed. It has not been re-built.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Aldrich, Robert, Bishop of Carlisle, applauded by Erasmus, Burnham, about 1488.

Alley, William, Bishop of Exeter, translator of the Pentateuch, High Wycombe, about 1510.

Allibond, John, latin poet, and satirist, Cheynies (ob. 1658).

Alston, Joseph, contributor to the "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses*" 1695, Bradwell Abbey.

Amersham, John of, friend of De Whethamstead, Amersham (flourished 1450).

Anderson, George, a poor peasant, mathematician, and Accountant-General, Weston, 1760 (died 1796).

Andrewes, Henry, planted the "Lathbury tree," Buckingham, 1669.

———, Margaret, "a Virgin and a saint," Lathbury, 1667.

Andrews, James, mechanic, Olney, 1734.

Annesley, Francis, first Lord Mountnorris, statesman, Newport Pagnell, 1585 (died 1660).

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, Bishop of Rochester, a restless and aspiring politician, Milton Keynes, 1662 (died 1731).

——— **Dr. Lewis**, elder brother, amiable divine, Caldecot, 1656 (died 1731).

Ayre, Giles, Dean of Winchester, Burnham.

Baldwin, John, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, benefactor, Aylesbury (died 1538).

Basset, Fulco, Bishop of London, Wycombe (died 1258).

Bate, George, physician and historian, Maid's Moreton, 1608 (died 1669).

Beke, Richard, parliamentarian, Dinton, 1629.

Bernard, Thomas, martyred in 1521, Hitchendon.

Bickley, Thomas, Bishop of Chichester, Stow, 1506.

Bidun, John de, founder of Lavendon Abbey, Lavendon (died 1255).

Bigg, John, "the Dinton hermit," Dinton (died 1696).

Biscoe, John, nonconformist divine and author, Wycombe (died 1679).

Bolebec, Hugh de, founder of Woburn and Medmenham Abbies about 1200, Whitchurch.

Bolebec, Jane, Countess of Oxford, Whitchurch.

Boughen, Edward, suffering divine, and author (living 1673).

Bovington, Edmund, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Burnham, 1510.

Bradford, Rodolph, reformer of the church, Twyford (died 1538).

Bradshaw, Francis, author of "The World's Wisdom," 1598.

Briggs, Sampson, contributor to "Lycidas," Fulmere (slain 1643).

Brooke, John, Lord Mayor of London in 1643, draper, Newport Pagnell.

Buckingham, John, Bishop of Lincoln, Buckingham (flourished 1363).

——— Owen, Lord Mayor of London in 1705, benefactor to Reading in Berkshire, Colebrooke.

——— Thomas de, theologian, Buckingham (died 1349).

——— William de, Baron of the Exchequer in 1199.

Bulstrode, Edward, lawyer (died 1655).

Bunney, Francis, calvinist, Chalfont, 1543.

Burney, Edmund, divine and author, Chalfont St. Giles, 1540.

Bust, Matthew, master of Eton school, author, Eton (died 1638).

Butler, Charles, author of "The Female Monarchy, or the History of Bees," Wycombe, 1559 (died 1647).

Carroll, John, married seven (maiden) wives, Olney, 1695.

Cary, Henry, first Earl of Monmouth, translator, Great Linford, 1596.

Chalfont, Christopher, divine, benefactor to King's college, Cambridge, Marlow (died 1666).

——— Richard, loyal divine and author, Wycombe, 1607.

Chaloner, Thomas, author, and one of the judges at the trial of Charles I. Steeple-Claydon, 1595 (died 1661).

Chester, Anthony, loyalist, Chicheley, 1593.

Chetwode, Robert, founder of the hermitage temp. Henry I. Chetwode.

——— Thomas, warrior, Chetwode (flourished 1428).

Chetwood, Knightley, Dean of Gloucester, author, Chetwode, 1650 (died 1720).

Cleaver, Euseby, Archbishop of Dublin (died 1819).

——— William, brother of Euseby, Bishop of St. Asaph, critic, Twyford, 1742 (died 1815).

- Clutterbuck, Thomas, suffering divine, Dunton.
 Collins, Daniel, divine, Eton (died 1648).
 — Samuel, divine, Eton (died 1651).
 Cosin, Robert, martyred in 1518, Buckingham.
 Cox, Richard, Bishop of Ely, one of the composers of the Liturgy, Whaddon, 1499 (died 1581).
 Crab, Roger, "The English Hermit," beginning 16th cent.
 Cracherode, Clayton Mordaunt, virtuoso, Taplow, 1730.
 Crates, John, Lord Mayor of London in 1542, salter, Bierton.
 Croke, John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Milton (died 1619).
 — Unton, parliamentarian, Chilton.
 Crooke, Sir George, Lord Chief Justice, Chilton, about 1611.
 Crompton, William, nonconformist, Kimble-Parva.
 Crowder, John, printer, Lord Mayor of London (died 1830).
 Davers, Robert, loyalist (died 1722).
 Denton, Alexander, suffering loyalist, Hellesdon, 1596.
 — Alexander, judge, Chancellor to the Prince of Wales, Hellesdon, 1679.
 — William, physician, Stowe, 1605.
 Dickinson, Edmund, ejected divine, Eton (died 1669).
 Digby, Sir John, brother of Kenelm, loyalist, warrior, Gothurst, 1604.
 DIGBY, SIR KENELM, alchymist, and philosophical writer, Gothurst, 1603 (died 1665).
 — Mary, suffering loyalist, Gothurst (died 1653).
 Dorman, Thomas, Roman Catholic divine, Amersham (flourished 1560).
 Dormer, Jane, Duchess of Feria, maid of honour to Queen Mary, Wenge (living 1559).
 — Robert, first Earl of Carnarvon, loyalist, Wenge, 1610 (slain at the battle of Newbury in 1643).
 D'Oyley, Charles, parliamentarian, friend of Fairfax, Turville.
 Dumville, Anne, "ter per vices dentivit," Olney, 1705.
 Duncombe, Charles, Lord Mayor of London in 1709, eminent banker, Drayton-Beauchamp.
 Dunton, John, father to "Honest John," Little Missenden, 1628.
 Ellis, Philip, Bishop of Pavia, author of some sermons published about 1686, Waddesdon.

- Ellis, Welbore, Bishop of Meath, Waddesdon (died 1733).
 — William, secretary to James II. and the Pretender, Waddesdon (died 1732).
- FINCH, HENEAGE, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor of England, Ravenstone, 1621 (died 1682).
- Fleetwood, James, Bishop of Worcester, Chalfont St. Giles, 1602.
- Flete, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1693, Bourton, 1647.
- Flood, Ralph, scholar (drowned 1624).
- Forster, Edmund, loyalist, Hanslape, 1602.
- John, horticulturist, Hanslape, 1626.
- Fountaine, John, "Turn-coat Fountaine," Ivinghoe.
- Franke, Mark, ejected divine, author, Brickhill, 1613.
- Franklin, William, friend of Cardinal Wolsey, recovered Norham Castle from the Scots, Bledlow (died 1555).
 — William, ejected divine, Eton.
- Gibbwin, Geoffrey, Justice Itinerant, Marsh Gibwen, (flourished 1220).
- Giffard, Walter, Earl of Buckingham, Buckingham Castle (died 1164).
- Goad, Roger, divine, Houton (died 1610).
- Goodall, Edward, Roman Catholic divine, Horton.
- Goode, William, translator of the Psalms, Buckingham, 1762.
- Goodwin, Francis, senator, Bishop's Wooburn, 1564.
- Gray, Arthur, Lord de Wilton, suppressor of Desmond's rebellion, Whaddon (died 1593).
- Gregory, Henry, scholar, Amersham.
 — John, divine and learned author, Amersham, 1607 (died 1646).
- Grenville, George, statesman, Wotton, 1712 (died 1770).
 — Richard, parliamentarian, Ludgershall, 1612 (died 1665).
- Grenville-Temple, Richard, Earl Temple, statesman, Wotton, 1711 (died 1779).
- Griffin, John, mechanic, Moulsoe, 1692.
- Haddon, Dr. Walter, lawyer and latin author, 1516 (died 1572).
- Hampden, Griffith, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Great Hampden.
 — Osbert, commissioner for the expulsion of the Danes in 1043, Great Hampden.

- Hampson, Mary**, eminent for her piety, Taplow (died 1677).
Harding, Thomas, martyred in 1521, Chesham.
Harrington, Catherine, beautiful wife of Sir James, Fulmere.
Harris, John, divine and author, Padbury, 1580.
Hastings, Edward, Lord Hastings of Loughborough, benefactor, Stoke Pogeis, (living 1550).
Henley, John, Bishop of Hereford, Newport Pagnell, 1504.
Higgon, Theophilus, catholic divine, Chilton, 1578.
Holyman, James, Bishop of Bristol, Cuddington (ob. 1558).
Holmes, Thomas, martyred in 1521, Amersham.
Howe, Josiah, accomplished scholar, author of a sermon preached before Charles I. at Oxford in 1644,* Grendon Underwood (died 1701).
 — **William**, Bishop of Orense in Spain, Wycombe (flourished 1526).
Humphrey, Laurence, Dean of Winchester, linguist and general scholar, Newport-Pagnell, about 1527 (ob. 1590).
Hungerford, Thomas, Yorkist, Stoke Poges.
 — **Walter**, Lancastrian, Stoke Poges.
Ingoldsby, Francis, parliamentarian, royalist, Lenborough.
 — **Henry**, parliamentarian and royalist, Lenborough, 1622.
 — **Sir Richard**, one of Charles's judges, and the only regicide who was freely pardoned, Lenborough (ob. 1685).
Jennings, Samuel, quaker, controversialist (living 1670).
Keach, Benjamin, baptist divine and author, Stoke-Hammond, 1640.
 — **Elias**, baptist divine and author (died 1699).
King, Henry, Bishop of Chichester, son of Bishop John, versifier of the Psalms, Wormenhall, 1591 (died 1669).
 — **John**, Bishop of London, called by James I. "the King of Preachers," Wormenhall, 1559.
 — **John**, divine and author, Wormenhall (died 1639).
 — **Philip**, suffering divine, Wormenhall (died 1666).
Ladyman, Samuel, presbyterian divine, and author, Dinton.
Lathbury, John de, theologian, Lathbury (living 1506).
Lea, John, benefactor to St. John's college, Oxford, Quarendon (died 1610).
Lee, Gromwell, lexicographer, Burston (died 1600).

* This Sermon was printed in red letter, and only thirty copies were struck off.

Lister, Martin, physician, naturalist, and author, about 1638 (died 1712).

— Sir Matthew, physician to Charles I. and president of the College, 1565.

Lovel, Salathiel, "*Obliviscer* of London," recorder and judge, Leckhamstead.

Lovett, Richard, electrician, Chalfont St. Giles, 1692.

Maccarnesse, Samuel, suffering divine, Stony-Stratford.

Man, Thomas, martyred 1518, Amersham.

Martin, —, antiquary, friend of Fuller, Newport-Pagnell.

Matthew, John, the first batchelor Lord Mayor of London in 1491, Sherrington.

Mauduit, William, rebel baron, Hanslope (died 41 Hen. III).

Mayne, Simon, regicide, Denton, 1614.

Mead, Matthew, nonconformist, 1629.

Mentemore, Michael de, abbot of St. Alban's, Mentemore (died 1349).

Morden, James, martyred 1521, Chesham.

Morell, Thomas, divine, and writer on philology and criticism, Eton, 1703 (died 1784).

Mountague, Richard, learned Bishop of Norwich, and controversialist, Dorney, about 1578 (died 1641).

— Thomas, master of Eton school, Eton, 1615.

Munday, John, Lord Mayor of London in 1522, goldsmith, High Wycombe.

Nichols, Dr. William, learned divine and polemical author, Donnington, 1664 (died 1712).

Nicoll, Richard, divine and author, Clifton Reynes, 1732.

Nicolls, Ferdinando, nonconformist, 1598.

Norman, Joan, martyred 1521, Amersham.

Odell, Thomas, dramatic writer, about 1700.

Olney, John, founder of Weston Church, Weston-Underwood (died 1395).

Osyth, St. daughter of Fredeswald, a pagan king, Quarendon (beheaded 600).

OUGHTRID, WILLIAM, divine and mathematician, Eton, 1574 (died 1660 with joy at the restoration of Charles II.)

Owen, Thankful, nonconformist, Taplow (died 1681).

Pakington, John, suffering loyalist, Aylesbury (ob. 1680).

Parsons, William, chronologist, and cypherer, Langley (living 1689).

Passelewe, Robert, Bishop of Chichester, statesman, Drayton Passelewe (died 1252).

- Penn, Sibyl, nurse to Edward VI. Great Hampden.
 Perrott, John, remarkable swindler, Newport-Pagnell, 1723.
 Pennington, John, admiral, loyalist, Chalfont St. Peter's (died 1646).
 Peters, Richard, ejected divine, Horton (died 1657).
 Pickfat, ———, author of a letter of Mason the enthusiast, 1695.
 Phillips, Thomas, Roman Catholic divine, biographer of Cardinal Pole, Ickford, 1708 (died 1774).
 Randal, John, divine, Great Missenden (living temp. Jac. I.)
 Rave, Robert, martyred in 1521, Dorney.
 Revis, John, benefactor to his native town of Newport-Pagnell.
 Rawlins, Thomas, witness against Charles I. Hanslope.
 Rawson, Joseph, divine and author, Aylesbury (died 1719).
 Sandys, Henry Lord, loyalist, Latimers (slain 1644).
 Scot, Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1447, draper, Dorney.
 ———, William, soldier, leveller, and demagogue in the time of Oliver Cromwell, Westrop.
 Serjeant, William, benefactor to King's College, Cambridge, Hitcham.
 Seymour, Lady Jane, Queen to Henry VIII. Seymour's-Court.*
 Sharrock, Robert, miscellaneous writer, Odstock, 17th cent.
 Shaw, George, writer on zoology and natural history, Bier-ton, 1751 (died 1813).
 Shoomaker, Christopher, martyred in 1518, Great Missenden.
 Smith, John, divine, benefactor to King's College, Cambridge, Eton, 1627.
 ——— Richard, bibliomaniac, Lillingston Dayrell, 1590.
 ——— William, master of King's college, Cambridge, Prince's Risborough (died 1615).
 ——— William, soldier, loyalist, Buckingham, 1616.
 Sparke, William, divine and author, Bletchley, 1587.
 Stokes, David, ejected divine, biblical commentator, Eton (died 1669).
 ——— John, catholic orator, Eton (died 1559).
 ——— John, benefactor to Queen's College, Cambridge (died 1568).

* According to tradition; but frequently placed at Wolf Hall near Tottenham, Wiltshire.

Stokes, Matthew, antiquary, Eton, 1515.

Symes, Jane, jacobite, Lathbury, 1705.

Taverner, Philip, divine and controversialist, High Wycombe (living 1657).

Temple, Dame Hester, lived to see 700 descendants, Latimers, 1569.

—— Peter, regicide, author of "Man's Master-piece," Stanton Barry.

—— Purbeck, parliamentarian, Stanton Barry (ob. 1695).

—— Sir William, philosopher, friend of Sydney and the Earl of Essex, Stowe, 1554 (died 1626).

Throckmorton, John, patron of Cowper, author, Weston Underwood (died 1819).

Tillesworth, William, martyred in 1518, Amersham.

Tyringham, Anthony, suffering divine, Tyringham (died 1659).

—— Edward, loyalist, Tyringham (slain 1642).

—— John, commander at Wakefield Green, Tyringham (beheaded 1461).

Tyrrell, Thomas, parliamentarian, Judge of the Common Pleas, Thornton, 1594.

Wagstaffe, William, physician, and ingenious and humorous writer, Cublington, 1685 (died 1725).

Ward, Ann Kemp, a child of extraordinary abilities, Chicheley, 1812 (died 1816).

Weedon, Cavendish, lawyer, modellist, Chelton.

Wendover, Richard de, Bishop of Rochester, Wendover (died 1250).

—— Roger de, historiographer to Henry III. Wendover.

Weston, Edward, statesman, author of "Sermons," 1700.

—— Richard, Earl of Portland, statesman, Chicheley (died 1635).

Whitehall, Robert, author, Amersham (died 1685).

Wilkinson, Edward, rhetorician, early scholar, Waddesdon, 1607.

—— Henry, nonconformist, Waddesdon, 1609.

Windsor, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland temp. Edw. III. Bradenham.

Young, Edward, Bishop of Dromore, Eton (died 1772).

—— John, titular Bishop of Calipoli in Greece, Newton Longueville (died 1517).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The right of **AMERSHAM** to return Representatives to Parliament had been disused for nearly four hundred years, till recovered in 1623. In the time of Charles I. its Representatives were the poet Waller, and the patriot Algernon Sydney. Disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

ANKERWYKE was the seat of the statesman Sir Thomas Smith, under whose roof John Taylor, the deprived Bishop of Lincoln, died in 1553.

ASHRIDGE was the first order of Bonhommes in this country, being introduced by the founder of this establishment, who endowed them with "a drop of Christ's blood." This source of their subsequent wealth was proved in 1534 to be only honey clarified and coloured.

ASTON SANDFORD was for a few months the Rectory of John Mey, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1598; and of Thomas Scott, scholar and benefactor, who died April 16, 1821, aged 74. He was so much beloved and admired, that, in the summer months, it was usual to pitch a tent in the church-yard for the accommodation of a part of his numerous audience, though the number of his own parishioners did not exceed eighty.

AYLESBURY was held temp. William I. by the tenure of providing *straw** for the king's bed and chamber three times a year, if he came that way so often, and three eels for his use in winter, and in summer two or three green geese.—

* This common article was used for the King's bed as late as the time of Henry VIII.

During the protectorate, it was represented by the two regicides Scott and Mayne; and in later times by John Wilkes, of "North Briton" notoriety.—A peculiar manner of rearing ducks affords considerable profit to many of the townspeople. The birds are prevented from laying till the months of October or November, when by giving them stimulating food, they are forced to drop their eggs. These are put under different hens, who are continued on the nest for two or three broods, till the bird becomes exhausted, and not unfrequently dies. When hatched, they are placed near the fire till reared, when they fetch as high a price as a guinea a pair in the London markets.—The Vale of Aylesbury is reckoned the richest land in England.

At BEACONSFIELD Church was buried that illustrious statesman and orator, EDMUND BURKE, who, by his masterly exposition of French principles, in all the fullness of their deformity and terrors of their operation, "stood between the dead and the living," and "stayed the plague!" He resided at Butler's Court in this parish.—In the Churchyard is a monument to the poet Waller, who was born in the town.

BLEDLOW Church stands near the edge of a rock, under which, in a deep glen exhibiting some picturesque scenery, issue some springs forming the little lake called Lyde, and being said to wear away the rock, gave rise to the proverb:

"They who live, and do abide,

Shall see Bledlow Church fall into the Lyde."

BLETCHLEY was the Rectory, and BURNHAM the Vicarage of William Cole, the well-known Cambridge antiquary, who died in 1782, and whose voluminous collections are now in the British Museum.

BRIGHTWELL Court was the seat of Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, the inventor of the astronomical machine named after his title, and the antagonist of Bentley, who, it was said, had rather have been *roasted* than *Boyled*.

At **BRILL**, Edward the Confessor had a palace for the convenience of hunting in Bernwood Forest. It was a favourite residence of Henry II., John, and Henry III.

At **BUCKINGHAM** was buried the infant St. Rumbald, who is said to have lived only *three days*, yet professed himself a Christian, performed many miracles, and bequeathed his body to be deposited in the Church, after it had been a year at King's Sutton and another at Brackley!

BULSTRODE was built in 1686 by the inhuman Lord Chancellor Jeffries, for his own residence.

At **CHALFONT ST. GILES**, the poet **MILTON** resided during the great plague of 1665, and finished his "*Paradise Lost*;" and, at the suggestion of his friend Elwood the quaker, began the "*Paradise Regained*."

At **CHETWODE** is the earliest well-authenticated specimen of stained glass extant in England, having been placed in the church about 1240.

The **CHILTERN** Hills are a chain of eminences, composed of chalk and loam mixed with flints, separating the counties of Bedford and Hertford, passing through the middle of Bucks, from Tring in Hertfordshire to Henley in Oxfordshire. Antiently, they were covered with thickets of beech-wood, but these have long since been cleared. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke are the three Chiltern Hundreds which have a Steward appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of 20s. and all fees. By accepting this nominal office, a Member vacates his seat in Parliament.

CLIFDEN, burnt May 20, 1795, was the palace of Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of George III.; and was erected by the witty and profligate Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, "whose character is described by Dryden, and his death by Pope, in lines never to be forgotten."

At **COLESHILL**, beneath the expansive branches of a stately oak-tree, the poet Waller is said to have written many of his poems.

In **DATCHET Church** is a monument to **Christopher Barker**, printer to **Queen Elizabeth**.

DITTON was the seat of **Sir Ralph Winwood**, author of "**Memorials**," and **Secretary of State** to **King James I.**

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP was the Rectory of "the judicious" **Hooker**, author of "**Ecclesiastical Polity**."

At **EDDLESBOROUGH**, in 1675, was buried **Michael Fenn**, aged 124. In the Church-yard is a monument to **Thomas Edwards**, author of "**Canons of Criticism**," who resided at **Turrick** in this parish, and died there in 1757, aged 58.

At **ETON**, **Bishops Fleetwood** and **Pearson**; the learned **John Hales**; **Sir Robert Walpole**; **Lord Chancellor Camden**; and **Cole**, the **Cambridge antiquary**, were foundation scholars. **Oughtred**, the mathematician; **Boyle**, **Earl of Orrery**, the philosopher; **Waller**, the poet; **Pitt**, **EARL OF CHATHAM**, patriotic statesman; **Horace Walpole**, **Earl of Orford**; **Gray**, the poet; **Bryant**, the mythologist; **Archbishop Cornwallis**; **CHARLES JAMES FOX**, statesman; **Pratt**, the first **Earl Camden**; **Nicholas Hardinge**, Clerk of the **House of Commons**, and his son **George**, the eminent **Welsh Judge**, and the **Rev. Caleb Colton**, the eccentric and improvident author of "**Lacon**," &c. who died by his own hand **April 28, 1832**, were educated here.—The triennial procession of the scholars "**ad montem**", on **Whit Tuesday**, to collect money for salt, whence the place has acquired the name of **Salt Hill**, appears to have been coeval with the foundation of the College, and most probably was the same as the antient customary procession of the **Bairn** or **Boy Bishop**.—In the Chapel were entombed **John Longland**, **Bishop of Lincoln**, confessor to **Henry VIII.**; **Sir Henry Saville**, scholar; **Sir Henry Wotton**, statesman and poet; **Francis Rowse**, or, **Rous**, **Provost of the College**, and **Speaker of Cromwell's Little Parliament**; and **Dr. Allestree**, eminent royalist. In the cemetery of the Chapel lie the remains of "the ever-memorable" **John Hales**. In the **Provost's apartments** is an ori-

ginal portrait, on pannel, of Jane Shore.—The Free School was founded by Mark Anthony Porney, a native of Caen in Normandy, teacher of the French language at the College, and author of "Elements of Heraldry," who died 1802.

FARNHAM ROYAL was formerly held by the tenure of fitting the right hand of the King with a glove on the day of his coronation, and supporting his arm while he held the sceptre.—This was the burial-place of Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, and of the mythologist Jacob Bryant, who resided at Chippenham, where he was frequently visited by George III. and Queen Charlotte. The king often came alone and staid several hours with him. He died there in 1804, aged 89.

FAWLEY Court was the seat of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of "Memorials," who died in 1675-6, and was buried in the Church. His father, James, the celebrated judge, died here in 1632, and has a monument in the church.

The foundation-stone of FENNY STRATFORD Chapel was laid on St. Martin's day, 1724, and dedicated to St. Martin, by the antiquary Browne Willis, because his grandfather died on St. Martin's day in St. Martin's-lane, London. Here is a monument to the founder, who died in 1760, aged 78.

GOTHURST was the seat of Sir Everard Digby, one of the gunpowder conspirators, and Sir Kenelm Digby, his successor, "the prodigy of learning, credulity, valour, and romance." Here are several portraits of the family.

Of GREAT MARLOW was Vicar Anthony Ellys, Bishop of St. David's, who died 1761.—The bells of this place were rung in 1647 when the unfortunate Charles passed through it as a prisoner.

Of GREAT LINFORD was Rector Dr. Richard Sandy or Napier, (a disciple and pupil of the celebrated Forman the astrologer) whose burial here, April 15, 1634, is described as of "the most renowned physician both of body and soul." It is said of him that he prayed till his knees grew as hard as

horn. He pretended to maintain a regular intercourse with the angel Gabriel; and died in the attitude of prayer.

GREGORIES was the seat of Burke, noticed under Beaconsfield.

GRENDON UNDERWOOD was the antient thoroughfare from the northern parts of Oxfordshire; and was known as

“Grendon Underwood,

The dirtiest town that ever stood.”

—The Bard of Avon, then on his way to the Metropolis as a strolling player, is said to have sojourned at this place. The first scene in the “*Midsummer Night's Dream*” was, it is supposed, suggested by the incident.—It was the Rectory of Samuel Clarke, author of “*Biblical Annotations and Concordance*,” who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, and died at Wycombe in 1701.

HALL BARNs was the seat of the poet Waller.

In HAMBLEDON Church is the monument of Sir Cope D'Oyley and his wife, with a quaint poetical epitaph, most probably by Quarles, who was Lady D'Oyley's brother.

Near HAMPDEN House, a little south of the avenue, was the land for which twenty shillings ship-money was assessed on the patriot Hampden, whose resistance occasioned the memorable trial. He died June 24, 1643, about three weeks after the battle of Chalgrove-field, and was buried at Hampden Church, where his body was supposed to be found in 1828, though some doubt has since been entertained on the subject.

At HARTWELL, in 1810, died Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, consort of Louis XVIII. who resided here under the title of Count de Lisle after his flight from Paris. Hartwell was finally quitted April 20, 1814, by Louis XVIII. who made his public entry into London the same day.

HEDSOM Church-yard was the burial-place of Nathaniel Hooke, author of “*Roman History*,” who died in 1765.—In the library at the Lodge is a singular portrait of Conrad

Ernest Coperman, who was appointed Page of the Backstairs to the Prince of Wales in 1736, and died at the age of 35, being then only *three feet five inches high*.

HIGH WYCOMBE was the Vicarage of Dr. Gumble, the biographer of Monck, whom he assisted in concerting measures for the Restoration.—Among its Representatives in Parliament, were Edmund Waller, the poet; Sir Edmund Verney, standard-bearer to Charles I. who was slain at Edgehill; and Thomas Scot, the regicide.—In the Church were buried Martin Lluellin, poet, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, who died 1681; and William Henry Fitz-Maurice Petty, the first Marquis of Lansdowne, for a short time Prime Minister of England, and afterwards a leading oppositionist, who died in 1805. Here is a magnificent monument, erected at an expense of £2,000, to the memory of Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne; and another, by Carlini, to Sophia Marchioness of Lansdowne, who died in 1771.

At **HILLESDON** is the tomb of Godfrey Boate, judge, the subject of a quibbling elegy by Dean Swift.

At **HITCHAM** was buried Dr. John Freind, historian of physic, who died in 1728, aged 52.

In **HITCHENDON** Church-yard is the monument of Joseph Stennet, the sabbatarian baptist, who died in 1713.

At **HORTON** the poet Milton resided with his father.

ICKFORD was the Rectory of Calyute Downing, a celebrated parliamentary divine of the 17th century; and Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1677.

At **ISENHAMPSTEAD** or **ISELHAMPSTEAD CHENEYS** was married June 3, 1630, the celebrated Philip Earl of Pembroke to the no less distinguished Anne Countess of Dorset.

Richings Lodge, in **IVER**, was the residence, during her widowhood, of the amiable Frances Countess of Hertford, afterwards Duchess of Somerset, who died here in 1754. The estate was purchased of Lord Bathurst, and is frequently

mentioned in the works of Shenstone, &c. The site of the Green-house was formerly occupied by a chapel to St. Leonard; and an old covered bench in the gardens exhibited many remains of the wit of her predecessor's visitors, Addison, Pope, Prior, Congreve, and Gay.

Berrysted House, in IVINGHOE, was the seat of the warlike Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother of King Stephen.

LATHBURY was the donative of Dr. Chelsum, who defended Christianity against the historian Gibbon, and died in 1801.

The site of LAVENDON Abbey was occupied by Dr. Newton, founder of Hertford College, Oxford, for whom there is a monument in the Church.

Among the portraits at LISCOMBE House, are Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with a pink in his hand; Sir Edmund Vernon, standard-bearer to Charles I. slain at the battle of Edgehill; and the celebrated Titus Oates.

At MAID'S MORTON the people refused to comply with the Act "of the Usurper Cromwell," 1653, ordering that children should not be baptised, and that marriages should be solemnised by Justices of the Peace.

MEDMENHAM Abbey became particularly celebrated in the last century for being the retiring place of a society of men of wit and fashion, under the title of "Monks of St. Francis," whose habit they assumed. See "Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea."

At MENTMORE there was a small but very antient library a few years ago, containing many very valuable books, which was claimed, after being disregarded for years, by the Lord of the Manor.

MIDDLETON or MILTON KEYNES was the Rectory, from 1693 till his death in 1726, of Dr. Wotton, the critic and antiquary, whose "Reflections on Antient and Modern Learning" were written here in 1694.

NEWTON LONGUEVILLE was the Rectory of William Grocyne, tutor to Erasmus, and the first Greek Professor at Oxford.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, in 1645, was under the military government of Sir Sam. Luke, the original of Butler's "*Hudibras*."—In the Church, in 1619, was found the body of a man with all the hollow parts of the body and every bone filled with lead. The head, with the lead in it, weighed 30 pounds six ounces. It is now in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge.—In the Church-yard is a poetical inscription by Cowper on Thomas Abbott Hamilton, who died in 1788.

In **OAKLEY Church** were buried Admiral John Tyrrel, 1692; and James Tyrrel, author of "*History of England*," who died in 1745.

OLNEY was the Vicarage of Moses Browne, author of "*Piscatory Eclogues*;" and for many years the residence of the poet Cowper, whence he removed to Weston Underwood in 1786. His favourite seat is still shown.—The Bridge over the Ouse consists of four arches, but there are upwards of twenty land-arches across the meadows, in length about a quarter of a mile. This valley is frequently, after a few days rain, filled with water, and forms the appearance of a fine lake. Cowper, in his "*Task*," alludes to it:

"That with its wearisome but needful length
Bestrides the wintry flood."

PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH was a residence of Edward the Black Prince.

In **QUANTON Church** is the monument of the orientalist Richard Brett, one of the translators of the Bible, who was Rector from 1595 till his death in 1637.

At **RAVENSTONE** is a splendid monument to its native Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor Nottingham.

At **SLOUGH** resided for many years Sir William Herschell, astronomer-royal, and here he died in 1822. In the garden

stands the forty feet reflecting telescope of his own construction, which he completed in 1787, and with which his principal discoveries were made.

STOKE GOLDINGTON was the residence of Lord Chief Justice Coke, who died there September 3, 1634.

At STOKE POGES Gray occasionally resided with his aunt, whilst a student at Eton. The Church-yard is the scene of his "Elegy;" the old manor-house is described in his "Long Story;" and a distant prospect of Eton is the theme of one of his Odes. He died in 1771, and was buried at the east end of the Church-yard. No memorial, however humble, indicates the hallowed spot; but a monument to his memory has been erected by Mr. Penn in an adjoining field.

At STOWE "Capability Brown" was originally employed in a very humble situation, whence he rose to be head gardener. The grounds are particularly beautiful, and are very judiciously relieved by numerous temples, &c. Here, according to Walpole, Bridgman constructed the first "ha! ha!" In the house is a collection of well-executed pictures; and among them is Rachel's Tent, by Gerard Douw, his largest picture, being above five feet square. The portraits are numerous. Here died, whilst on a visit in 1742, James Hammond, the amatory poet. Among the most distinguished and frequent visitors at this splendid seat were Pope, Chesterfield, Lyttelton, Pitt, and West.

TICKFORD Priory was invested with the power of punishing criminals by Henry II.

WATER STRATFORD was the Rectory of the religious enthusiast John Mason.

WENDOVER had the honour of returning the patriot John Hampden in five Parliaments. It is one of the Boroughs entirely disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

WEST WYCOMBE Church is partly surrounded by a mausoleum erected by Lord le Despenser, in consequence of a

bequest of Lord Melcombe for a monument. Here was deposited with great solemnity the heart of the poet Paul Whitehead, bequeathed by him to his patron Lord le Despenser.

At WESTON UNDERWOOD the poet Cowper resided during several of his latter years. The neighbouring scenery has been delineated by him.

WEXHAM was the Rectory of William Fleetwood from 1705 to 1708, when he was made Bishop of St. Asaph. He published his "*Chronicon Pretiosum*" during his residence here.

WHADDON was the seat of the brave Arthur Lord Grey, who, in 1568 was visited here by Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1593, and was buried in the Church. His secretary, Edmund Spenser, is said to have been frequently resident with him at this seat, and to have composed parts of his "*Fairie Queen*" under a great oak in the garden.—The Hall was the residence of Browne Willis, the antiquary, who died there in 1760, aged 78.

WINCHENDON was the seat of the famous Marquis of Wharton, who died in 1715, and the still more famous Duke, "the scorn and wonder of his age," who was attainted in 1728, and died in 1731. Colley Cibber, riding with the latter in his coach near this place, where the soil is a stiff clay, and the roads very deep, said, "Report states your Grace to be running out of your estates: it is impossible to *run* out of this." The mansion was pulled down in 1760.

Of WING the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was Vicar. He was presented to this benefice by his pupil the Earl of Chesterfield.

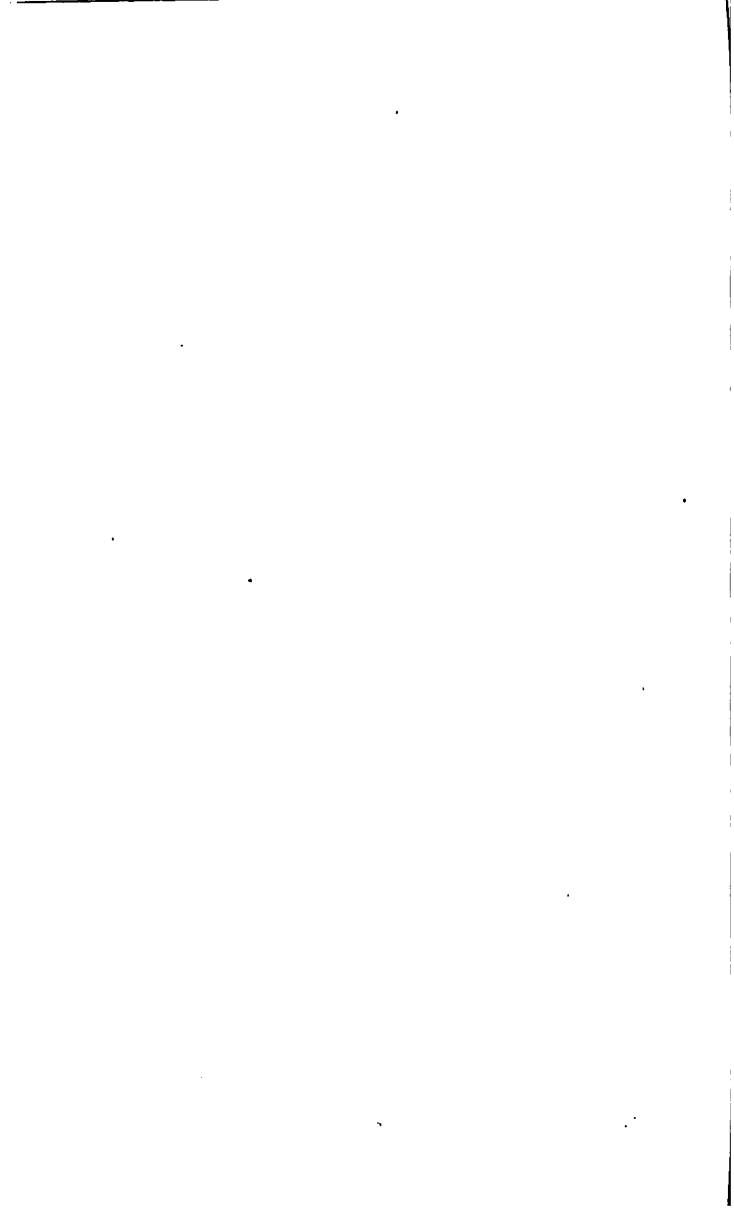
At WINSLOW in 1820 was commenced the cultivation of the white poppy for supplying the market with opium. In 1821 Messrs. Cowley and Staines obtained a prize of thirty guineas from the Society of Arts for extracting sixty pounds

of opium, the produce of four acres, equal to the best imported from Turkey. In the two following years these gentlemen were similarly rewarded by the Society; having in 1822 produced from eleven acres 143 pounds of opium, and the next year 196 pounds from twelve acres. The importance of this discovery is manifest from the high price which this drug produces in the London market. During the occupation of Egypt by the French, its price reached eight guineas per pound, and its usual value is about twenty-five shillings.

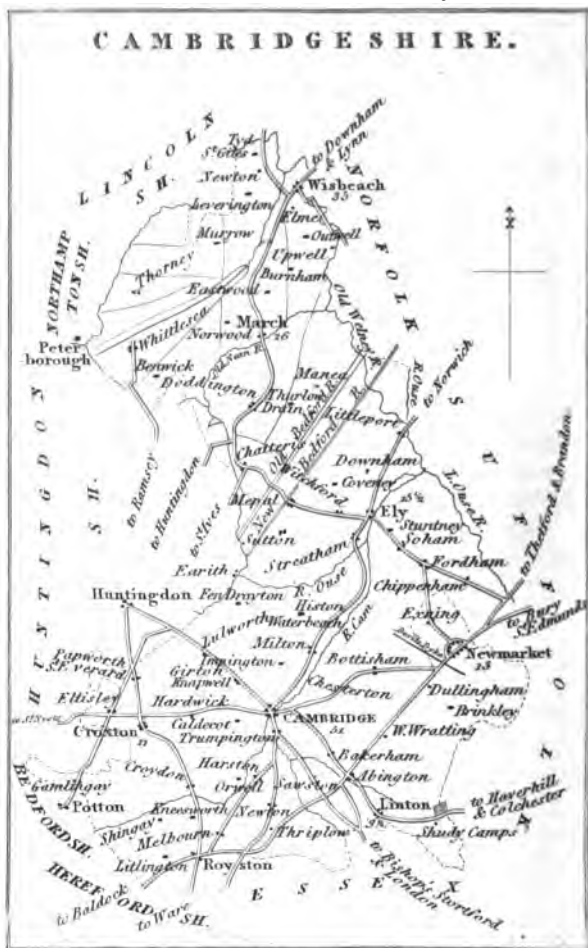
At WOOBURN was a palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. In it died, in 1513, William Smith, the founder of Brazenose College, Oxford; in 1520, Thomas Atwater; and in 1547, John Longland, confessor to Henry VIII. Here was a place called "Little Ease," where several "heretics" were confined in the time of Henry VII.

List of Works consulted in the compilation of the Compendium of the History of Buckinghamshire.

1. Lysons's *Magna Britannia*. Vol. I. pp. 449—688.—4to, 1806.
2. *Beauties of England and Wales*, Vol. I.—8vo, 1801.
3. *The History and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, and Deanery of Buckingham, &c.* By Browne Willis, esq. LL.D.—4to, 1755.
4. *History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough, and Deanery of Wycombe, including the borough towns of Wycombe and Marlow, and sixteen parishes.* By Thomas Langley, M.A.—4to, 1797.
5. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham. [Hundred of Ashendon.]* By George Lipscomb, esq. M.D.—4to, vol. I. 1831.
6. *Pennant's Journey from Chester to London.*—4to, 1782.
7. *A description of the House and Gardens at Stowe.*—8vo. 1797.



The figures mark the distances from Cambridge.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Lincolnshire: East, Norfolk and Suffolk: South, Essex and Hertfordshire: West, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire.

Greatest length, 50: greatest breadth, 25: circumference, 130: square 890 miles: statute acres, 439,040.

Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Ely. A few parishes belong to Norwich, London, and Rochester.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cenomanni, a tribe of the Iceni.

Earthworks, Brent Ditch, from Heydon in Essex; Cambridge, near the Castle; Devil's Dyke, from Catledge, across Newmarket Heath, to Reche; Chatteris, barrow opened 1757; Fleam Dyke, from Balsham to Fen-Ditton.

Encampments, Vandlebury at Gogmagog Hills, occupied by the Romans; Willingham, called Belsar's Hills.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. Station, Cambori-

tum,* Cambridge. *Encampments*, Arbury, or Harborough, at Chesterton; Grahams, in Great Shelford. *Earthwork*, the large bank extending from Elme into Lincolnshire, thrown up for the purpose of draining the fens. *Remains discovered at Arbury*, coins; Cambridge, coins, urns, &c.; Chatteris, double-edged sword with highly embossed hilt, and in 1824 an earthen vessel containing about 1000 coins; Elm, near Wisbeach, altar, and urn of coins of the Lower Empire; Ely, twenty-four small earthen lamps; Gogmagog Hills, coins; Linton, coins; Litlington, urns and pavement; March, urns of bones, and coins of many emperors; Newmarket Heath, coins; Soham, urns and coins; Thorney, urns and coins; Trumpington, at a place called Dam Hill, pateræ, urns, and vessels of brass; Welney, coins and urns; Whittlesea; Wisbeach, highly sculptured bricks. *Roads*, Ermin Street, from Royston in Hertfordshire to Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire; Ikenild Street, from Newmarket to Dunstable in Bedfordshire; a road from Withersfield in Suffolk to Godmanchester, with a branch from near Cambridge to Barton, where it joins the way from Cambridge to Sandy; another road enters near the mouth of the Stoke, and goes to Sandy; the road from Colchester in Essex to Lincoln goes to Ely; from Downham to Castor.

Saxon Octarchy, East Anglia.

Abbeys. Denny, removed from Elmney by Almericus Picot, about 1160; Ely, founded by Etheldreda about 673, rebuilt by Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester in 970, and

* Stukeley places this station at Chesterford; and Horsley at Icklingham; but Gale, Reynolds, and Bishop Bennett, agree in fixing it at Cambridge.

made into a cathedral by Henry VIII. in 1541; Soham, founded by St. Felix, the first Bishop of East Anglia, in the seventh century, removed to Dunwich in Suffolk in the ninth century; Thorney, by Sexulphus the first Abbot of Peterborough, in the time of Etheldreda, and re-founded in 972 by Bishop Ethelwold.

Priories. Anglesey in Bottisham, founded by Henry I.; Barham, in 1292, cell to Welnetham in Suffolk; Barnwell near Cambridge, completed by Paganus Peverell in 1112, a building used as a barn, and some walls, remain; Cambridge, by Henry Picot, Baron of Bourne, through his wife Hugolina, and in 1092 removed to Barnwell; Cambridge, for Gilbertines, by Bishop Fitz Walter in 1291; Elmney, about 1160, by Robert, Chamberlain to Conan, Duke of Brittany; Fordham, temp. Henry III. by Sir Robert de Fordham; Hornsey, destroyed by the Danes about 870; Isleham, ante 1219, cell to St. Jacutus de Insula in Brittany, removed to Linton in 1254; Mirmaud in Upwell, temp. Richard I. or John, by Ralph de Hauville; Spinney, temp. Henry III. by Sir Hugh de Malebisse; Swavesey; Thirling in Upwell.

Nunneries. Cambridge, founded about 1130; Chatteris, by Alfwena, niece to King Edgar and wife of Athelstan Earl of East Anglia, and her brother Ednoth; Denny, by Mary de Valencé, Countess of Pembroke, temp. Edw. III.; Eltesley, the refuge of St. Pandionia, a Scottish princess; Ickleton, by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, or his father-in-law Sir William de Cantilupe; Swaffham, ante John, by the Bolebec family; Waterbeach, by Lady Dionysia de Mountchensi in 1293, removed to Denny.

Friaries. Cambridge, Austin, by Sir Geoffrey Pitchford, about 1290; Bethlehemites, settled in 1257; Carmelites,

in 1316; Dominicans, in 1275; Franciscans, about 1225; Gilbertines, in 1291; de Sacco, in 1258; St. Mary, before 1273. Linton, called Bareham, Crutched.

Preceptories. Chippenham; Shengay, founded in 1140 by Sybilla de Reynes daughter of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury.

Commandery. Denny.

Colleges. At Cambridge, Colleges and Halls are synonymous, and the privileges the same: they are, St. Peter's, founded in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely; Pembroke Hall, in 1343, by Mary ("the sad Chatillon") third wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Clare Hall, in 1344, by Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert the last Earl of Clare, on the site of University Hall, founded in 1326 by Dr. Richard Badew the Chancellor; Corpus Christi College, in 1351, by the two guilds of the Body of Christ and the Virgin Mary; Gonville and Caius College, in 1348, by Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington, Norfolk, and enlarged in 1557 by John Caius, physician to Queen Mary; Trinity Hall, in 1351, by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich; KING'S COLLEGE, in 1441, by Henry VI.; Queen's College, in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid wife of Henry VI. and finished by Elizabeth Grey, Queen of Edw. IV.; Catharine Hall, in 1475 by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University; Jesus College, in 1496, by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England, on the site of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, the chapel of which is still used; Christ's College, in 1506, by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. in lieu of a hostel, called God's House, endowed by William Bingham in 1442; St. John's

College, the largest in the University, in 1508, by will of the foundress of Christ's; TRINITY COLLEGE, a magnificent establishment, in 1540, by Henry VIII. on the site of St. Michael's and King's Halls, the former founded by Harvey Aungier, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1324, and the latter by Edward III.; Magdalen College, the only college on the north side of the Cam, in 1542, by Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, on the site of Buckingham College, founded by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham in 1502; Emanuel College, in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth; Sidney Sussex College, in 1593, by the bequest of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, on the site of a house of Grey Friars; Downing College, by the will of Sir George Downing, bart. in 1717, incorporated in 1800, and the foundation stone laid May 18, 1807.—Newton, for ten poor men with four chaplains and four clerks.

Hospitals. Cambridge, St. John's, founded about 1134 by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, converted into a college; St. Anthony and St. Elizia, by Henry de Tangmere, a burgess. Ely, two. Leverington. Long Stow, temp. Henry III.; Stourbridge, for lepers, temp. Hen. I.; Thorney; Whittlesford, by Sir William Colville; Wicken, by Mary Lady Bassingbourn, in 1321; Wisbeach.

Churches. Balsham, built by John de Sleford, who died in 1400; Bartlow, with a round tower at the west end, supposed to have been built by King Canute, in 1020; Bottisham, 14th century; Bourn, Norman door-way; Burwell, handsome, 15th century; Cambridge, Holy Sepulchre, erected temp. Henry I. with a round tower; Little St. Mary's, 14th cent.; Trinity, 15th cent.; fine win-

dows to both; St. Peter, Norman door-way. Chesterton; Denny Abbey, now a farm-house; Duxford, St. John's, with semicircular arch between nave and chancel, and a Norman door-way; ELY CATHEDRAL, exhibiting specimens of architecture from the 10th to the 16th centuries, and a part is probably as old as the 7th century; Ely, St. Mary, pointed arches with enriched Norman mouldings; Fordham, 14th century; Foxton, 13th century; Grantchester, built about 1420; Great Shelford, built by Bishop Fordham, who died in 1425; Haddenham, Norman; Hauxton, Norman door-way; Ickleton, nave of very early Norman; Isleham Priory, now a barn, entire, plain Norman architecture; Kennet, Norman door-ways; Ladwade, erected by Walter Cotton, Vice-Chamberlain to Henry VI. who died 1445; Kirtling, semicircular arch between nave and chancel; Little Abington, Norman door-way; March, erected 1343; Pampisford, with a Norman door-way; Snailwell, round tower; Soham, pointed arch with Norman mouldings; Stuntney, completely Norman; Sutton, erected by Barnet, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1373; Swaffham, two churches in one church-yard, the one to St. Mary is in ruins, and that to St. Cyric has a square based tower, with an octangular second story, and an upper story of sixteen sides; Thorney Abbey, begun in 1085, consecrated in 1128, resembling the nave of Ely; Trumpington, 14th century; Westley Waterless, round tower; Wisbeach, with two naves and two aisles.

Chapels. Barnwell, chancel of the 13th century; Ely, the Prior's chapel, now a dwelling-house, built by John de Crauden, who became Prior in 1321; Leverington; Stourbridge, erected temp. Henry I.; Whittlesford, used as a barn; Willingham, some remains.

Hermitages. Cambridge, two; Chatteris, at Hunny Farm, which contained the bones of St. Hunna, removed to Thorney; Outwell, stood near the church; Trokenholt.

Fonts. Cambridge, St. Clement's, octagonal; Cambridge, St. Peter's, Norman; Carlton; Coton, Norman; Dullingham; Kingston, early pointed; Leverington, 14th century; Oakington, square, 12th century; Over, eminently beautiful; Stuntney, Norman; Trumpington, 14th century.

Crosses. In the north aisle of Ely Cathedral are the base and shaft of an antient cross, formerly at Haddenham in the Isle of Ely, where it was erected in the seventh century; Stretham, elegant, with niches and pedestals for images; Sawston.

Castles. Bassingbourn; Bourn; Burwell, originally erected by the Saxons, some few vestiges remain; Castle Camps; Cambridge, erected or re-edified by William I.; the gate-house, built temp. Edward I., is the only remain; Ely, built by Bishop Nigel, temp. Stephen; Kirtling; Swavesey; Wisbeach, built by William I. in 1071.

Mansions. Catledge Hall, built by the first Lord North in the time of Henry VIII.; Chatteris Manor-house, on site of the nunnery; Chesterton, belonged to the Priors of Barnwell; Childerley, two farm-houses as old as the time of Henry VIII.; Downham episcopal palace, some remains; Ditton Hall, the seat of the Willys family, temp. James I.; Haslingfield Hall, now a farm-house; Landwade, 16th cent.; Madingley; Sawston Hall, built by Sir John Huddleston in the time of Queen Mary.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Cam or Granta, one branch enters from Hertfordshire near Guilden Morton, unites with the Granta at Grantchester, receives the Rhee and another stream at Little Shelford, and then falls into the Ouse at Upware near Thetford; Glen; Lark or Mildenhall, the boundary between Cambridge and Suffolk; Little Ouse; Nene, divides Huntingdonshire from the Isle of Ely; Ouse, enters from Haddenham, runs through the Fens, receives the Little Ouse, and at Brandcreek, eleven miles from Ely, enters Norfolk; Rhee, enters at the point where the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Hertford meet, joins another stream, which enters the county at Great Chesterford, at Little Shelford; Wen or Walney.

Inland Navigation. The Cam, Nene, and Ouse rivers. Canal from Peterborough to the Old Nene a little below Benwick, and thence to March; from the Ouse, near Barway Chapel to Soham; from the Ouse to Reche; from the Ouse to Burwell; Wisbeach canal, from the Nene at Outwell to the Ouse at Salter's Lode sluice; Hundred Foot River, the main channel for vessels passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse; Soham Lode; Vermuyden's or the Forty Foot Drain, commences at Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, and leaves at Welney.

Lake. Chippenham Park; Whittlesea Mere.

Eminences and Views. Barton Hills, very extensive; Carlton Church, extensive view over a richly wooded and cultivated country; Castle Camps; Gogmagog Hills, the highest eminences in the County, called by Henry of Huntingdon "the pleasant hills of Balsham;" Haslingfield, very rich; Linton, pleasing scenery; Orwell Hills; Sutton Church; Swaffham Two Churches; Wimpole Park, very rich scenery.

Natural Curiosity. Coton, petrifying spring.

Public Edifices. CAMBRIDGE, botanic garden green-house, founded by Dr. Walker, of Trinity College, in 1761; Addenbrooke's hospital, founded by a bequest of that eminent physician John Addenbrooke, of £4,000 in 1720, handsome building, opened 1766; conduit, erected in 1614, at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier; county gaol, erected 1805, architect Byfield; bridge of iron, erected by subscription in 1822 from design of A. Brown, of Norwich, on site of one of stone built in 1754; shire hall, plain building, erected 1747; spinning house, built with Hobson's bequest; town gaol, erected 1828, architect Brookes; guildhall, erected 1782; free school, founded in 1615, by Stephen Perse, M.D. THE UNIVERSITY, anatomical schools, plain, small, and inconvenient; Fitzwilliam museum, formerly the free grammar school, but a splendid building is intended to be erected with the founder's bequest of £100,000; library, and schools, a quadrangle, partly erected about 1480 by Archbishop Rotherham and Bishop Tunstal; observatory, of grecian doric, erected 1822, designed by J. C. Mead, cost £11,000; Pitt press, fine gothic tower, architect Blore, erected 1832; senate house, splendid Corinthian building, erected principally by subscription, designed by Gibbs, foundation laid June 22, 1722, cost £20,000, opened 1730, and esteemed the finest room in England. *Colleges*, Catharine Hall, one court: Christ's, two courts, in one of which is a range of buildings said to have been designed by Inigo Jones: Clare Hall, two courts, re-built by subscription in 1638, handsome building of Ketton stone, with two porticoes; the chapel designed by Sir James Burroughes in 1763: Corpus Christi, two courts, one lately built by Wilkins; chapel, neat, with painted windows: Downing, of doric, architect Wilkins, cost £60,000: Emmanuel, two courts, front and chapel very

fine, the latter built by a subscription of £5,000 between 1668 and 1677: Gonville and Caius, three small courts entered by three gates, designed by John of Padua, with inscriptions to Virtue, Wisdom, &c.: Jesus, three courts: King's, two courts; one side of great court designed by Gibbs in Italian style, 1724; hall, screen, and master's lodge, designed by Wilkins in the pointed style, 1824; Dr. Glynn gave £9,000 towards the latter; the chapel of enriched pointed style is almost unequalled; the most noble college of the whole: Magdalen, two courts: Pembroke, three courts, the chapel built by Bishop Wren in 1665, from a design of his nephew Sir Christopher, cost £4,000: Queen's, three courts: St. John's, four noble courts, the fourth, erected in 1830 from design of Rickman and Hutchinson, is a very fine specimen of the pointed style; statues of Richmond and Shrewsbury in the first and second courts: St. Peter's, three courts and master's lodge; the third court lately built with the bequest of Rev. Francis Gisborne; the chapel, built 1632, is a mixture of the pointed and Italian styles: Sidney, two courts, lately altered to design of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville: Trinity, three spacious courts and bishop's hostel; the library, designed by Wren, was built with subscription of £20,000; fine hall, in Tudor style; chapel, built by Queens Mary and Elizabeth: Trinity Hall, three small courts.—ELY, court-house. March, guildhall. Wisbeach, baths; bridge, erected 1757; custom-house, in 1804; gaol; shire-hall.

Seats. WIMPOLE HALL, Earl of Hardwicke.
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Abington, G. Barlow, esq.

— Hall, Mrs. Graham Foster Piggott.

— Lodge, Mrs. Pern.

— Park, Captain Mortlock.

Anstey House, Trumpington, John Hemington, esq.

Babraham Hall, Henry John Adeane, esq. M.P.

Bansfield Hall, N. W. Bromley, esq.

Bartlow Cottage, Miss Lawley.
 — House, near Linton, Thomas Barnard, esq.
 Beaupre Hall, Wisbech, Rev. W. Gale Townley.
 Bottisham Hall, Rev. George Jenyns.
 Bourn House, Earl De la Warr.
 Branches Park, H. Usborne, esq.
 Brinkley Hall, William King, esq.
 Cavenham Hall, Harvey Spencer Waddington, esq.
 Chatteris, Thomas Fryer, esq.
 Cheveley Park, Duke of Rutland.
 Chippenham Park, John Tharpe, esq.
 Church Mead, Balsham, J. Stracey, esq.
 Conington House, ———
 Croft Lodge, Grantchester, J. L. Martin, esq.
 Croxton Park, Samuel Newton, esq.
 Doddington, Richard Orton, junr. esq.
 Drayton, John Daintree, esq.
 — Richard Smith, esq.
 Dullingham House, William Pigott, esq.
 Elsworth, — Pickwood, esq.
 Exning Lodge, near Newmarket, Colonel Synge.
 Fordham Abbey, Mrs. Dunn Gardner.
 Fulbourn House, Richard Greaves Townley, esq. M.P.
 Goginagog Hills, Lord Godolphin.
 Great Shelford, J. Phipps, esq.
 Hare Park, John Gully, esq.
 Hatley Park, T. Quinton, esq.
 Hildersham Hall, Rev. James Barker.
 — Rookery, Mrs. Townley.
 Hinxton, Charles Raikes, esq.
 Histon, J. P. Michell, esq.
 Horseheath Lodge, Stanlake Batson, esq.
 Impington House, Mrs. Knight, junr.
 Isleham Hall, Mrs. Knight.
 Kennet Hall, William Godfrey, esq.
 Kneesworth House, John Bendyshe, esq.
 Long Stanton Hall, ———
 Long Stowe Hall, Francis Pym, junr. esq.
 Madingley Park, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, bart.
 Maling Lodge, Pampisford, William Parker Hamond, esq.
 Manea, W. Whitting, esq.
 March, Robert Lewin, esq.
 Melbourn Bury, J. E. Fordham, esq.
 Meldreth, William Mortlock, esq.

Milton, Samuel Knight, esq.
 Ousden Hall, Rev. James T. Hand.
 Papworth Hall, Mrs. Cheere.
 Quy Hall, James Thomas Martin, esq.
 Sawston Hall, Richard Huddleston, esq.
 Shelford House, Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B.
 Shepreth Hall, William Nash Woodham, esq.
 Shudy Camps Park, Francis Dayrell, esq.
 Soham, John Dobede, esq.
 Stapleford, Samuel Prest, esq.
 Stetchworth House, Richard Eaton, esq.
 Swaffham, J. P. Allix, esq.
 The Leys, Cambridge, Thomas Hovell, esq.
 Thorney Abbey, Tycho Wing, esq.
 Trumpington Hall, Francis Charles James Pemberton, esq.
 Valley House, Rev. T. Williamson.
 Upwell, Richard Orton, esq.
 Waltons Park, near Linton, Anthony George Wright, esq.
 Waresley Park, Earl of Kilmorey.
 Westoe Lodge, Benj. Keene, esq.
 Weston Colville, John Hall, junr. esq.
 White Cottage, Foxton, William Hurrell, esq.
 Whittlesea, David Ground, esq.
 Whittlesford Lodge, near Newton, Mrs. Hollick.
 Wilbraham Temple, Charles Wager Watson, esq.
 Woodhouse, Ely, W. Layton, esq.
 Wratting Park, Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

Produce. Wild fowl. Sheep, cows, calves. Oats, very abundant, the produce being frequently from fifty to sixty bushels per acre; hemp and flax, particularly in Upwell and Welney; cherries at Ely; saffron; asparagus, at Ely and Soham.

Manufactures. Cheese, of a very delicious flavour, at Cottenham; oil mills; paper and parchment at Sawston; white bricks and coarse earthenware at Ely and Cambridge; baskets at Cambridge; malt; leather, at Linton; boats, sail-cloth, and whiting, at Wisbeach.

Peerage. Cambridge, dukedom (1801) to Prince Adolphus Frederick brother of His Majesty; Horseheath, barony (1741) to Bromley Lord Montford.

Baronetage. Croxton Park, Leeds, 1812; Doddington, Peyton, 1776; Isleham, Peyton, 1611; Kneesworth House, Nightingale, 1628; Landwade, Cotton, 1641; Westoe, Burgess, 1795.

Representatives Returned to Parliament. County, 3; University, 2; Cambridge, 2; total, 7.—The Reform Act has altered the number of County Members from two to three.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 15; Liberties, 3; City, 1; Borough, 1; Market Towns, 9; Parishes, 164; Parts of Parishes, 6; Houses, 21,433.

Inhabitants. Males, 60,301; Females, 61,608; total, 121,909.—By the census of 1831 the number was 143,200.

Families. Employed in agriculture, 15,536; in trade, 6,964; in neither, 3,103; total, 25,603.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 2,065; Females, 2,076; total, 4,141. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820, 3,749.*

Marriages, 1,134; annual average, 989.

Burials. Males, 1,034; Females, 1,085; total, 2,119. *Annual average, 2,117.*

Places having not less than 1,000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
CAMBRIDGE	2,615	14,142	Cottenham	212	1,488
Wisbeach	1,729	7,877	Upwell	251	1,460
Doddington	} 1,271	5,899	Elm	261	1,368
March, &c.			Downham	257	1,350
ELY	1,081	5,079	Gamlingay	235	1,256
Whittlesey	783	5,276	Bassingbourne, &c.	163	1,213
Chatteris	661	3,283	Melbourne	153	1,179
Soham	548	2,856	Willingham	172	1,170
Littleport	365	2,364	Sutton	198	1,157
Thorney	287	1,970	Chesterton	217	1,137
Haddenham	267	1,725	Bottisham	234	1,123
Isleham	347	1,716	Fordham	165	1,042
Linton	215	1,519	Swavesey	142	1,029
Burwell	279	1,518	Fulbourn	163	1,023

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

Cambridge	20,917	Leverington	1,700	Upwell	1,248
Wisbeach	8,777	Linton	1,678	Fulbourn	1,207
Doddington &c.	7,527	Burwell	1,668	Chesterton	1,174
Ely	6,189	Cottenham	1,635	Coveney and	
Whittlesey	6,012	Melbourn	1,474	Manea	1,170
Chatteris	4,177	Bassingbourne		Stretham &	
Soham	3,667	& Kneesworth	1,446	Thetford	1,173
Littleport	2,644	Elm	1,410	Swavesey	1,115
Thorney	2,055	Sutton	1,362	Waterbeach	1,146
Isleham	1,944	Fordham	1,325	Swaffham Prior	1,102
Haddenham	1,929	Gamlingay	1,319	Balsam	1,074
Downham	1,722	Bottisham	1,302		

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April, 1815, £645,554.

HISTORY.

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637. Sigebert King of East Anglia is said to have founded a school at Cambridge, whence arose the University.

870. Cambridge burnt, the monasteries of Ely, Soham, and Thorney destroyed, and the monks slaughtered, by the Danes in revenge for the death of Lothfric.

875. Cambridge was the head quarters of the Danes under Guthrum, who remained there a twelvemonth.

991. The brave Duke Brithnoth, marching against the Danes, was hospitably entertained with his whole army by the Abbot of Ely.

1010. At Balsam, all the inhabitants, with the exception of one man, were slaughtered by the Danes.—Cambridge again burnt.

1018. The monks of Ely, who went to the battle of Assendune to pray for their countrymen, were all massacred by the Danes.

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1037. At Ely, died in prison, Alfred the eldest son of Ethelred II. whose eyes had been put out by order of Harold I.

1066 and 1067. The Isle of Ely, after the battle of Hastings, became the place of refuge to those English that could not brook submission to the Norman invader. William I. designing to take the isle, built a castle at Wisbeach, and a fortress at Reche, and invested the isle by land and water, but was forced to retire. The patriots burnt Burwell, and made several successful skirmishes. In another attempt, the King was defeated through the vigilance of Bishop Hereward, who entered the monarch's court in disguise, and obtained information of his plans.

1074. The rebel Ralph de Waher encamped with his army near Cambridge, and was joined by the English nobility. On the advance of the King's army, they suddenly retired to Norwich. Hereward continued to defend Ely, but, through the treachery of the monks, the King was admitted. The gallant Hereward and a few followers, however, escaped.

1088. Cambridge town and county laid waste with fire and the sword by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was in arms for Robert Duke of Normandy.

1139. King Stephen at Cambridge.

1140. Ely unsuccessfully attacked by the army of King Stephen, who went himself with a fleet of small vessels to Aldreth, entered the island, and marched to Ely.

1142. Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and Gilbert Earl of Clare, were sent against Ely, but the Bishop possessed himself of the town and Aldreth Castle.

1144. The Earl of Essex, having gone over to the Empress Maud, had the castles of Ely and Aldreth for his charge. He committed many depredations on the King's demesnes, and lost his life at the siege of Burwell Castle.

1174. Cambridge consumed by a fire, which was so merci-

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less that, according to Fuller, "it only stopped for want of fuel!"

1214. Cambridge plundered by the Barons, who took the castle by assault.

1215. Cambridge plundered by the forces of the King under the Earl of Salisbury.

1216. Walter Buuck, with a party of Brabanters, entered the Isle of Ely, opposite Herebie, and plundered the monastery. The King's troops entered soon afterwards at Stuntney bridge, and plundered what had been left by Buuck.—The Barons laid waste the whole county, took Cambridge castle and Ely.—The King entered the county and did "hurt enough." He was at Cambridge September 16, and at Wisbeach October 7.

1236. Wisbeach, and the neighbouring country, about Martinmas, suffered greatly by the encroachments of the sea, which again inundated those places in 1255.

1259. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, seized the Isle of Ely, and Henry III. brought an army to Cambridge: Leaving, however, for London, the Earl laid great part of the county waste.—In this year there were great contentions between the scholars, the townsmen, and the hospitallers, &c.

1260. At Cambridge, a disturbance between the students, who divided themselves into Northern men and Southern men, which caused the interference of the King.

1266. John Dayrille and other rebellious Barons laid waste this County and Huntingdonshire, and established themselves in the Isle of Ely, which they fortified.

1266-7. The King came to Cambridge, and fortified the town.—The Barons plundered Hornsey.—Sir Walter de Cottenham beheaded at Cambridge.—The King joined at Cambridge by Prince Edward with a Scottish army of 30,000 men, marched his forces to Windsor, when the Barons entered the town, burnt down the king's house,

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- and threatened Barnwell Priory, but their patrons the Pecches saved it. Prince Edward took the Isle of Ely almost without opposition.
1270. Henry III. at Cambridge with Prince Edward.
1281. The townsmen at Cambridge, under John Grantchester, burnt the records of the University in the marketplace, and compelled the Vice-Chancellor to give up all privileges to the burgesses.
1287. Barnwell Priory Church nearly consumed by fire.
1290. At Cambridge, Great St. Mary's church, and many of the adjoining houses, burnt down.
1294. King Edward spent two days in Cambridge Castle.
1381. The townsmen of Cambridge destroyed the charters of some of the colleges, but were quelled by the arrival of the Bishop of Norwich with an armed force.
1388. At Cambridge, Richard II. held a Parliament. He lodged in the priory of Barnwell.
1437. By a breach in the bank of Wisbeach Fen, 4,400 acres of land were overflowed.
1469. Wisbeach visited by Edward IV. on his return from Lynn to Crowland.
1505. Cambridge visited by Henry VII.
1520. Queen Catharine at Cambridge.
1522. Henry VIII. at Cambridge.
1534. The University renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and delivered up their charters into the hands of Cromwell, the King's favourite.
1553. At Sawston, July 7, on the death of Edward VI. Sir John Huddleston concealed the Princess Mary, and conveyed her thence behind his servant to Framlingham Castle in Suffolk, where she was first proclaimed Queen. On the 21st, John Dudley, the powerful Duke of Northumberland, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced with the intention of seizing the Princess Mary. He here proclaimed the Lady Jane Grey Queen.

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1564. Cambridge publicly entered by Queen Elizabeth on the fifth of August. She came from Mr. Worthington's at Haslingfield, and staid five days. She went thence to Bishop Cox at Long Stanton.
1578. Roger Lord North entertained Queen Elizabeth at his house at Kirtling or Catledge Hall.
1605. Fordham visited by James I. who, hunting the hare here, killed six, and took his repast in the fields.
1613. March 6-8, Charles Prince of Wales, and his brother-in-law the Palsgrave, visited the University of Cambridge. Wisbeach coast greatly overflowed and much damage done, November 1, and again on the 23d of March 1614.
1615. At Royston Palace, Robert Car, Earl of Somerset, arrested in the presence of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.—March 7, James, with Prince Charles, visited the University; and again, after hunting at Newmarket in May, for the express purpose of seeing Ruggle's celebrated Latin comedy of "Ignoramus," which had given him much satisfaction at his former visit.
1623. March 19, King James visited Cambridge, and Dr. Hacket's comedy of *Loiala* was performed before him.
1624. James was again at Cambridge, with the French Ambassadors, and there, Dec. 12, signed the treaty for the marriage of Prince Charles to Henrietta-Maria.
1630. At Cambridge, the plague carried off about 400 of the inhabitants.
1632. Charles I. and Queen at Cambridge.
1641. Cambridge visited by Charles I. and Prince Charles.
1643. Cromwell took possession of Cambridge, and the Earl of Manchester expelled the most eminent loyalists.
1645. Charles I. entered Cambridgeshire with his army, which committed much plunder. Cromwell was sent to secure the Isle of Ely, where he possessed considerable property.
1647. In March, Sir Thomas Fairfax visited Cambridge,

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where he was received with all the honours of royalty.— In June, the head-quarters of the Parliament army were at Kennet. On the 5th, the King, after his seizure at Holdenby House in Northamptonshire by Cornet Joyce, was taken to Newmarket, where he remained ten days. On the 24th, he was at Royston.—On May 7, at Triplow, by the instigation of Cromwell, a military parliament, called the Council of Agitators, was formed in opposition to the Parliament at Westminster.

1671. Charles II. returning from Newmarket in September, was entertained at Spinney Abbey by Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector. He was at Cambridge on the 14th of October.

1681. Cambridge visited by Charles II. September 27.

1683. Charles II. his Queen, and the Duke of York, were at Newmarket, and became witnesses to the destruction of that town by fire. By this event, he quitted his residence eight days sooner than was intended; and thus frustrated the projected assassination of the "Rye House" conspirators.

1687. The University of Cambridge refused to confer a degree on a Roman Catholic sent by James II. who removed the Vice Chancellor, and commenced proceedings against the University, which were stopped by the Revolution.

1689. Cambridge visited by William III. October 4.

1705. Queen Anne and the Prince of Denmark were at Cambridge on the 16th of April.

1717. George I. visited Cambridge, October 6, and was entertained at Chippenham; October 4, by the brave Admiral Russell.

1727. At Burwell, September 8, about seventy-seven persons destroyed by a barn catching fire during the exhibition of a puppet-show.

1728. Cambridge visited by George II. in April.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Balsham, Hugh de, Bishop of Ely, founder of St. Peter's College, Balsham (ob. 1286).

Bennet, Thomas, martyred at Exeter in 1530, Cambridge.

Bentham, Edward, Professor of Divinity at Oxford, Ely, 1707 (died 1776).

—— **James**, divine and architectural historian of Ely Cathedral, Ely, 1708 (died 1794).

Bottisham, John de, Bishop of Rochester, Bottisham (died 1401).

—— **Nicholas de**, Doctor of the Sorbonne, Bottisham (died 1435).

—— **William de**, Bishop of Rochester, confessor to Richard II. Bottisham (died 1399).

Buckworth, Theophilus, Bishop of Dromore, Wisbeach (died 1652).

Bulleyn, William, divine, physician, and botanist, Isle of Ely (died 1576).

CASTELL, EDMUND, orientalist, author of "Lexicon Heptaglotton," or dictionary of seven tongues, Hatley, 1606 (died 1685).

Cheke, Sir John, statesman, classical scholar, and tutor to Edward VI. Cambridge, 1514 (died 1557).

Cole, William, antiquarian collector, the Anthony à Wood of Cambridge, Little Abington, 1714 (died 1782).

Collet, John, antiquary, keeper of the records in the Tower, Over (died 1644).

COLLIER, JEREMY, ecclesiastical historian, adversary of the stage, Qui Stow, 1650 (died 1726).

Conder, John, dissenter, 1714.

Cromwell, Frances, Lady Russel, daughter of the Protector Oliver, Ely, 1638.

—— **Mary**, Lady Fauconberg, sister of the preceding, Ely, 1637.

Culy, David, religious enthusiast, founder of a sect called Culymites, 18th century.

Cumberland, Richard, dramatic and miscellaneous writer, the Terence of England, Cambridge, 1732 (died 1811).

- Dalton, Michael, lawyer, author of "Office of Justice of Peace," Little Abington, 1554 (died before 1640).
- Disbrowe, John, Major-General in the Parliament service, brother-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, Eltisley, 1608.
- , Samuel, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, Eltisley, 1619.
- Drake, James, physician, political writer, and translator of Herodotus, Cambridge, 1667 (died 1707).
- Duport, James, Master of Magdalen College, Dean of Peterborough, Greek professor, and critic, Cambridge (died 1679).
- Essex, James, architect and antiquary, Cambridge (ob. 1784).
- Ely, Nicholas of, Bishop of Winchester, treasurer to Henry III. Ely (died 1280).
- Eversden, John, historian, Eversden (died 1338).
- Fulborn, Stephen de, Archbishop of Tuam, Fulbourn (died 1288).
- Gibbons, Orlando, organist, musical composer, Cambridge, 1583 (died 1625).
- Edward and Ellis, brothers, and likewise musicians.
- Goad, Thomas, scholar, Cambridge (died 1635).
- Goldsborough, Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester, Cambridge, (died 1604).
- Gonel, William, friend of Erasmus, Landbeach.
- Hall, Thomas, who, when three years old, was three feet eight inches high; and when not quite six, died with all the symptoms of old age, Willingham, 1741.
- Harwood, Sir Busick, physician and anatomist, Newmarket (died 1814).
- Hildersham, Arthur, divine, Stetchworth (died 1631).
- Hobson, Thomas, carrier, benefactor, on whom Milton wrote an epitaph, Cambridge (died 1630).
- Huloet, Richard, author of "English and Latin A. B. C." Wisbeach (living 1552).
- Lisle, William, Saxon antiquary, Great Wilbraham (died 1637).
- Love, Richard, Master of Corpus Christi College, Dean of Ely, Margaret Professor, (died 1661).
- Lyons, Israel, son of a Polish Jew, mathematician and botanist, Cambridge, 1739 (died 1784).
- Marvel, Andrew, commentator on the Creed, father of the patriot, Meldreth (drowned 1640).
- Masham, Lady Damaris, amiable and learned, Cambridge, 1658 (died 1708).

- Merke, Thomas, Bishop of Carlisle, faithful adherent of Richard II. Newmarket (died 1405).
- Norgate, William, Windsor Herald, illuminator of Manuscripts, Cambridge (died 1650).
- PARIS, MATTHEW, historian, Caxton, about 1200 (died about 1259).
- Parker, R. antiquary, Ely (died 1624).
- Pepys, Catharine, foundress of Cottenham School, Cottenham (died 1707).
- Roger, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Cottenham.
- Purchase, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1497, Gamlingay.
- Redman, William, Bishop of Norwich in 1594, Shelford.
- Richardson, Dr. Regius Professor at Cambridge, in the time of James I. Linton.
- Ridley, Sir Thomas, author on ecclesiastical law, Ely (died 1629).
- Rubæus, Elias, author of "*Contra nobilitatem inanem*," Triplow (flourished temp. Henry III).
- Rust, George, Bishop of Dromore, Cambridge (died 1670).
- Rutherford, Thomas, divine and philosopher, Papworth St. Everard, 1712.
- Sherringham, Robert, antiquary and Hebrew scholar, Cambridge (died 1677).
- Tabor, Sir Robert, physician, the first who used bark with success in fevers (died 1681).
- TAYLOR, JEREMY, Bishop of Down and Connor, author, Cambridge, about 1605 (died 1667).
- Tenison, Thomas, learned and pious Archbishop of Canterbury, Cottenham, 1636 (died 1715).
- Thirlby, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, one of the composers of the Liturgy, Cambridge, about 1500 (died 1570).
- Tiptoft, John, Earl of Worcester, ornament of England, patron of learning, Great Eversden (beheaded 1470).
- Townson, Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, Cambridge (died 1622).
- Walden, Lionel, founder of Doddington School, Doddington.
- Westfield, Thomas, Bishop of Bristol, Ely (died 1644).
- Wetherset, Richard, divine, Cambridge (living 1350).
- Whitehead, William, poet laureat and dramatist, Cambridge, 1715 (died 1785).
- Willet, Andrew, divine, voluminous writer, Ely (died 1621).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At **ARRINGTON**, in 1721, sixteen human skeletons were found while making a water-course.

BABRAHAM was the residence, by purchase, of Sir Horatio Palavicini, a native of Genoa, an arras dealer, and one of the naval commanders in the English fleet against the Spanish Armada. He died July 6, 1600. It is said that he was appointed collector of the Pope's dues in the time of Queen Mary, but that he kept the money when Elizabeth came to the throne; a circumstance alluded to in the following epitaph supposed to have been written by Sir John Crew of Worthington:

“ Here lies Horatio Palevicine,
 Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene;
 He was a thief;—a thief! thou liest,
 For, whie, he robb'd but Antichrist.
 Him death wyth besoms swept from Babram
 Into the bosom of oulde Abraham;—
 But then came Hercules with his club,
 And struck him down to Belzebub.

BALSHAM was for many years the residence of that magnificent and munificent merchant, Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House, London, who died in 1611.

In **BOTTISHAM** Church is the tomb of Elias de Beckingham, Justiciary of England to Edward I.—Bottisham Hall was the seat of the witty and elegant writer Soame Jenyns, who died in 1787, and was buried in the church.

In **BOXWORTH** Church is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind Professor of Mathematics, who died in 1759, aged 56.

CAMBRIDGE was represented in Parliament in 1639 and 1640 by Oliver Cromwell.—In Trumpington-street was the only house of Bethlehemite Friars in England: they came over in 1257.—Butter is sold here by the yard, each yard being a pound in weight.—In All Saints' Church is a monument by Chantrey to Henry Kirke White, an early victim to his devotion to study, erected by an American admirer.—In Great St. Andrew's church is a cenotaph for Captain James Cook, the circumnavigator, slain at Owhyhee in 1779.—At St. Bennet's was buried Hobson, the carrier, who, in lending horses, made it an unalterable rule never to let a horse out of his turn, giving to each an equal share of rest and fatigue. Hence the proverb, "Hobson's choice, *this* or none." Milton wrote a whimsical epitaph on his death, which occurred in 1630.—In St. Clement's Church, the spire of which was built with his bequest, was interred William Cole, the anti-quary, who died at Milton in 1782.—In the register of St. Edward's parish occurs the following singular entry:

{ Elinor Gaskin said
 " 1654. { She lived fourscore years a maid,
 { And twenty and two years a married wife,
 { And ten years a widow, and then she left this life.

"This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the Widow Bowman, who died August 17, and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard August 18; her age 112 years."—In St. Giles's Church is the monument of Nicholas Carre, the learned Greek Professor, who died in 1569.—In Great St. Mary's was buried Martin Bucer; and in St. Michael's, Paul Fagius or Phagius, eminent reformers, whose bodies were taken up in the reign of Mary, and burnt with their writings in the market-place.—In St. Michael's is a whole-length portrait of Charles I. and the grave-stone of Dr. Conyers Middleton, biographer of Cicero, who was Rector of Coveney, and died at Hildersham in 1750, aged 66.—In the Church of St. Mary the Less was buried Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1667.—In St. Sepul-

chre's was interred Dr. Samuel Ogden, an eminent divine, who died in 1778, aged 62. The register mentions the baptism of four children, born at one time, of Henry Coe, a shoemaker, in November 1766; and the burial of a child, July 10, 1804, without arms, and the feet, legs, and thighs crushed into the body.—In Trinity Church was buried Sir Robert Tabor, physician, who first administered the bark with success in intermittent fevers, and died in 1681.

THE UNIVERSITY

is said to have been founded by Sigebert King of East Anglia, about 630, and the students lodged with the townsmen.

Catharine Hall.—In the ante-chapel is the tomb of Dame Frances, wife of Sir William Dawes, Master, in 1690, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Chapel are monuments of its Master, Dr. John Echard, author on "Contempt of the Clergy," who died in 1697; and Dr. John Addenbrooke, founder of the hospital in the town which bears his name, and who died in 1719.—Of this hall were Archbishops Sandys and Dawes, of York; Bishops Hutchinson of Down and Connor, Blackall of Exeter, Hoadly of Winchester, and his opponent Sherlock of London; the divine and controversialist Blackburne; the nonconformist Goodwin; Lightfoot, the orientalist; and the antiquaries Strype, Wotton, and Cullum.

Christ's College.—In the garden is a mulberry tree of Milton's planting.—Of this house were Archbishops Cornwallis of Canterbury, and Sharp and Heath of York; Bishops the martyr LATIMER of Worcester, and Henchman and Porteus of London; Henry More, the platonic philosopher and divine; Joseph Mede, the Greek lecturer; PALEY, author of the "Evidences of Christianity;" John Howe, the nonconformist, and chaplain to Oliver Cromwell; Lord Chief Justice Raymond; the statesman Sir Walter Mildmay, and Earl of Liverpool; the antiquaries LELAND and Sammes; Nicholas Saunderson, the blind mathematician;

Echard the historian ; Hugh Broughton, hebraist and polemic ; Thomas Burnet, divine and author of "Theory of the Earth ;" and the poets Harrington, Quarles, Cleaveland, and MILTON.—In the Chapel was buried its Master Ralph Cudworth, in 1688, aged 71.

Of *Clare Hall* were Archbishops TILLOTSON and Heath, of Canterbury ; Bishops Lindsel of Hereford, and Gunning of Ely ; "the intellectual" Ralph Cudworth ; the unfortunate Dr. Dodd ; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, statesman ; William Whiston, divine and mathematician ; Folkes the medallist ; John Parkhurst, divine, critic and lexicographer ; the pious Nicholas Ferrar ; the physicians Jollyffe and the eccentric Butler ; and Whiter, the philologist.

Corpus Christi College.—In the Chapel is a monument to its Master, Dr. John Spencer, author of "De Legibus Hebræorum," who died in 1693, aged 63.—Of this College were Archbishops Parker and Tenison of Canterbury ; Bishops Green of Norwich, Womack of St. David's, Bradford of Rochester, Fletcher of London, Ashburnham of Chichester, and Yorke of Ely ; Browne, the founder of the sect of Brownists ; Wesley, the father of JOHN ; Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper ; the dramatists FLETCHER and Hoadly ; the numismatist North ; and the topographers and antiquaries GOUGH, Masters (historian of the College), Nasmith, Salmon, STUKELEY, and Tyson ; and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus, &c.

Emanuel College.—In the Chapel were buried its first master Laurence Chadderton, one of the translators of the Bible, who died in 1640, aged 103 ; and its master Richard Farmer, author of the Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, who died 1797, aged 62.—Of this College were Archbishops Sancroft and Manners-Sutton of Canterbury ; Bishops Bedell of Kilmore, Hall of Norwich, Kidder of Bath and Wells, HURD of Worcester, and Percy of Dromore ; the divines Dillingham, Farmer, Tuckney, Ward, and Benjamin Which-

cote ; Matthew POOLE and Edward Evanson, nonconformists ; Sir William Temple, statesman ; Chief Justice Pemberton ; Lord Keeper Wright ; the eminent classical scholars Barnes, Dawes, Hubbard, Homer, E. V. Bloomfield, and PARR ; Martyn the botanist ; the physicians Crowne and Askew ; Horrox and Bainbrigge, astronomers ; Twysden the antiquary : Samuel Foster, the mathematician ; CASTELL the orientalist ; Mark Akenside the poet ; and Joseph Cradock, miscellaneous writer.

Gonville and Caius College.—In the Lodge are portraits of Dr. John Caius, the founder, on wood, and Rembrandt and Sir Walter Raleigh on copper. In the Hall is one of Doctor Harvey. In the Chapel is the monument of Dr. Caius, with the epitaph “Fui Caius. Vivit post funera Virtus. Ætatis suæ 63, obiit 29 Julii, Anno D. 1573.”—Of this College were Bishops JEREMY TAYLOR of Down and Connor, Lucy of St. David’s, Skip of Hereford, White of Ely, and Warren of Bangor ; Sir Thomas Gresham, merchant and founder of the Royal Exchange, &c. London ; CLARKE, critic, divine, and mathematician ; Lord Chancellor Thurlow ; the antiquaries GRUTER, Wharton, and Wats ; the topographers Chauncy of Hertfordshire, Blomefield of Norfolk, and Fenn ; Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureat, the “Mac Flecknoe” of Dryden ; Burroughs the architect ; and the physicians CAIUS, Glysson, HARVEY, and Scarborough.

Jesus College.—In the Hall are portraits of Cranmer, Tobias Rustat, and Sterne ; and in the Combination-room are Henry VIII. Queen Mary, and Bishop Alcock, the founder.—Of Jesus were Archbishops CRANMER, Bancroft, Herring, and Hutton, of Canterbury, and Sterne of York ; Bishops Bale of Ossory (the biographer), Goodrich of Ely, and Pearson of Chester ; the divines John Worthington and Venn ; Simon Ockley, the orientalist, and historian of the Saracens ; FLAMSTEED the astronomer ; John Jackson,

chronologer, hebraist, and polemic; John Dod, puritan divine, "the Decalogist;" Sir Thomas Elyot, the lexicographer; Edward Clarke, the traveller; Forman, physician and astrologer; Francis Fawkes, poetical translator; the critics Ashton, JORTIN, Thirlby, and Wakefield; STERNE, author of "Tristram Shandy;" the poets Fanshawe, Ferretton, and Coleridge; and Hartley, author "on Man."

King's College.—The interior length of the Chapel is 291 feet, the height 78, and the breadth 45 feet six inches. It is "the utmost effort of constructive skill, and the paragon of architectural beauty!" In it was buried Dr. Glynn-Clobery, who died in 1800, aged 81.—Of King's were Archbishop Scot or Rotherham of York; Bishops Cloos of Lichfield and Coventry, Aldridge of Carlisle (admired by Erasmus), Fox of Hereford, Alley of Exeter, Guest of Salisbury, Fleetwood Hare of St. Asaph, &c.; Dean Stanhope; the statesmen Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Sir Walter Haddon, Dr. Giles Fletcher, Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, Charles Viscount Townshend, Secretary to George I., Lord Chancellor CAMDEN, and the Earl of Carlisle; the Greek scholars Cheke, Crooke, King, Winterton, and Morell; L'isle the Saxonist; Hall, Horace Walpole, and Coxe, historians, and Hatcher historian of his college; Oughtred the mathematician; Ridley the civilian; Collins the infidel; Bryant the mythologist; Sir William Draper, the antagonist of Junius; Steevens, the commentator on Shakspeare; the poets Phineas Fletcher, Tusser, Anstey, WALLER, and Caleb Colton, the author of "Lacon;" and Relhan, the botanist.

Magdalen College.—Here is the Pepysian Library, bequeathed by Samuel Pepys, F.R.S. whose Diary, written in short hand, has been deciphered and published under the auspices of Lord Braybrooke.—The patronage of the Mastership is in the possessors of Audley End.—Of this College were Bishops Rainbow of Carlisle, Walton of Chester, and Cumberland of Peterborough; the divine Waterland; the

nonconformist Tallents; Carre and Duport, scholars; the historian Howell; Sadler the orientalist; Waring the algebraist; Chief Justice Bridgman; Sawyer the Attorney-general; Samuel Pepys, F.R.S.; and Coventry, author of "Pompey the Little."

Pembroke Hall.—In the Combination-room are portraits of Spenser, Archbishop Grindall, and Dr. Roger Long; and in the Hall, those of the martyrs Ridley and Bradford, and of the foundress. A great curiosity here is Dr. Long's machine, or tin-plate sphere, exhibiting all the circles and the appearance of the heavens, erected for the meridian of Cambridge.—Of this Hall, which is called "Collegium Episcopale," from the number of prelates it has produced, were, among others, Archbishops Grindall and Whitgift of Canterbury, and Harsnet of York; Bishops Lancelot Andrews of Winchester, Langton and Lindwood of St. David's, Christopherson of Chichester, the martyr RIDLEY of London, Browning of Exeter, Wren of Ely, Tomlyne (Prettyman) of Winchester, and Middleton of Calcutta; the martyrs Rogers and Bradford; the nonconformists Clarke, Fenner, Vines, and CALAMY; Thorpe, Chancellor to Edward III.; WILLIAM PITT; Woodward, the geologist; Stanley, historian of philosophy; Long, the astronomer; Isaacson the chronologer; Bankes the critic; Grew the physician; and the poets SPENSER, Harvey, Ralph, Bathurst, Rowley, Smart, and MASON.

At *Queens' College* is a portrait of Erasmus by Holbein, and many others, very curious.—Of this College were Bishops Poynt and FISHER of Rochester, Davenant of Salisbury, and Patrick of Ely; Sir Thomas Smith, statesman, philosopher, and linguist; FULLER, author of the "Worthies of England;" John Preston, divine, who maintained before James I. "that dogs could make syllogisms;" Isaac Milner, divine, mathematician, and natural philosopher; Gerard Langbaine, classical scholar the critics ERASMUS, Wasse,

Fyshe Palmer, and Davis; Wallis the mathematician; and Weever, author of the "Funeral Monuments," Jocelyne, Rymer, Shaw, and Manning, antiquaries; and the poets Beaumont and Pomfret.

St. John's College is the largest and wealthiest in the university. In the Lodge are portraits of the poet PRIOR, Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, Chancellor Egerton, and Mary Queen of Scots, æt. 20, 1561; and a set of curious chairs presented by Charles II.—Of St. John's were Bishops Baynes of Lichfield and Coventry, Watson of Lincoln, Pilkington of Durham, MORGAN of St. Asaph (translator of the Bible into Welsh), STILLINGFLEET of Worcester, Beveridge of Bath and Wells, and Gauden of Exeter; Sir Knelm Digby, philosopher; the statesmen CECIL Lord Burleigh, WENTWORTH Earl of Strafford, CARY Visct. Falkland, Lord Keeper Guildford, and the Marquis of Rockingham; FAIRFAX the parliamentary general; Thomas Gataker, critic; William Cave, learned divine and ecclesiastical historian; John Edwards, voluminous writer; Thomas Stackhouse, author of the "History of the Bible;" Thomas Dunham Whitaker, antiquary and topographer; William Bowyer, learned printer, "architectus verborum;" the nonconformists Hilkiath Bedford and Thomas Cartwright; Roger Ascham, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth; John Taylor and Soame Jenyns, scholars and critics; Briggs the mathematician; Horne Tooke the philologist; Lister the naturalist; Lindsey the unitarian; the antiquaries Ashby, Baker the nonjuror, who died in 1740, and Smi h, editor of Bede, who died in 1715, both buried in the chapel, Pegge, and Earl of Aberdeen; and the poets Sackville Earl of Dorset, Sir THOMAS WYAT, BEN JONSON, Nash, Green, Herrick, Cleveland, Hammond, Darwin, OTWAY, the pastoral Ambrose Phillips, PRIOR, Broome, HENRY KIRKE WHITE, and WORDSWORTH.

St. Peter's College.—Lady Mary Ramsey intended to re-found this college under the title of “Peter and Mary’s;” but was prevented from so doing by the indelicate joke of Dr. Soame, then master, who said “Peter had been too long a bachelor to think of a female comrade in his old age.”—Of this College were Cardinal BEAUFORT; Archbishop Whitgift of Canterbury; Bishops Cosins of Durham, Law of Carlisle, and Walton of Chester, the editor of the Polyglott; Joy the reformer of Religion; the nonconformists Penry and Seaman; Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, statesman; Jeremiah Markland, critic; Colonel Hutchinson the regicide; Morrison the traveller; Samuel and John Jebb, physicians; the poets Crashaw, Garth, GRAY, and Sewell.

Sidney Sussex College.—In the Master’s Lodge is an original portrait of Oliver Cromwell, in crayons, by Cooper; and in the Library is a bust of the same, by Bernini, from a plaster impression taken after death and sent into Italy.—Of this college were Archbishop Bramhall of Armagh; Bishops Montague of Winchester, Seth Ward of Salisbury (expelled college in 1644), and Wilson of Sodor and Man; OLIVER CROMWELL; Chief Barons Sir William Montague, and Sir Robert Atkyns; Gilbert Clarke, mathematician; Thomas May, poet and parliamentary historian; Roger L’Estrange, political writer; William Dugard, grammarian; Sir George Ent, physician; the learned Twining; Martyn the botanist; Thomas Woolston, infidel writer; William Wollaston, author of “The Religion of Nature;” and the poets Alleyn, and the unfortunate Pattison.

Trinity College.—The Master’s Lodge contains a suite of apartments where the King resides when he visits Cambridge. In the Hall is a bust of Earl Mansfield, by Nollekins, whence the figure on his monument was taken. In the Ante-chapel is the celebrated statue of Newton by Roubiliac. In the Chapel are memorials of the mathematicians Cotes, who died

1716, and Smith, who died 1768; of the critics Bentley, who died 1742, and PORSON, who died 1808; and of the poet Isaac Hawkins Browne, who died 1762. The Library was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and is unequalled by any apartment so appropriated. In it are some of Milton's poems, in his own hand-writing; Dr. Gale's Arabic MSS.; and Sir Isaac Newton's annotated copy of his own "Principia." Here are busts of Bacon, Newton, &c. by Roubiliac; the globe, universal ring-dial, quadrant, and compass of Newton; a quiver of arrows employed by Richard II. at Bosworth Field; and many natural curiosities.—Of Trinity were Bishops Tunstall of Durham, Wilkins of Chester, Pearse of Rochester, and WATSON of Llandaff: SIR ISAAC NEWTON: LORD CHANCELLOR BACON; ISAAC BARROW, mathematician and divine: Lord Chief Justice COKE; the statesmen Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Sir Robert Naunton, Fulke Greville Lord Brooke, and Spencer Perceval: the very eminent classical scholars BENTLEY, Lort, Comber, Middleton, PORSON, Raine, and Tweddell: the mathematicians COTES, Pell (and linguist), and Robert Smith: the naturalists RAY and Willoughby; Maskelyne the astronomer; Travers the puritan: Alabaster, hebrician and poet: Philemon Holland, translator: Conyers Middleton, physiologist: Thomas Edwards, presbyterian champion: Walker the grammarian: Mapletoft the physician: Dee the astrologer: Francis Russell, Duke of Bedford, agriculturist: the antiquaries SPELMAN, Sir ROBERT COTTON, Governor Pownall, Thomas Gale (Greek Professor), Peck, Knight, and Bentham: and the poets COWLEY, Donne, Herbert, Giles Fletcher, Andrew MARVEL, Randolph, the elegant Vincent Bourne, Dibben, Duport, Cockayne, DRYDEN, Montague Earl of Halifax, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Granville Lord Lansdowne, Nat Lee, Duke, Stepney, Eusden, Hawkins Browne, Hayley, LORD BYRON, and Crabbe.

Of *Trinity Hall* were Bishops GARDINER of Winchester, Sampson of Chichester, Thirlby of Ely, Barlow of Lincoln, and Hallifax and HORSLEY of St. Asaph: Henry Earl of Northampton, Privy Seal to James I.: Naunton, author of "*Fragmenta Regalia*:" STANHOPE Earl of Chesterfield: the civilians Eden, Marriott, Meredith, and John Cowell, author of "*Institutiones Juris Anglicanæ*:" Thomas Tusser, georgical poet: Robert Herrick, poet; and Haddon the Latin poet.

In the *University Library* is a fine folio copy of the Koran: the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, and a beautiful Persian volume "*the Wonders of the Creation*," dated 1388.—In the *Senate House* is the admired statue of Pitt by Nollekins.—The remains of *Pythagoras's School*, of Norman architecture, is used as a private house.

CARLTON was the residence of Sir Thomas Elliott, author of "*The Governor*," who died there in 1546, and was buried in the Church.

TO CHIPPENHAM, the seat of Sir William Russell, who was closely allied to the Cromwells, Charles I. came from Newmarket, during the civil war, to play at bowls. The gallant Admiral Russell built a magnificent house here.

At COTON, in 1682, was living a man aged 120 years, who had new hair and new teeth after he had turned a hundred.—In the Church is a monument to Dr. Andrew Downes, translator of the Apocrypha, who died in 1627.

COTTENHAM is celebrated for the extent of its commons, whereon 1500 cows are regularly kept.—To this place Geoffrey Abbot of Crowland sent the monks who first established a regular course of academical education at Cambridge.

DODDINGTON is the largest parish in the county. It contains 38,000 acres of rich land, the tithe of which, in 1808, let for 5,000 guineas per annum.—It was the Rectory of John Nalson the historian, who died in 1686.—The Bps.

of Ely had a palace here; and in it died in 1286 Bishop Hugh de Balsham, founder of Peter House, Cambridge.

DOWNHAM was a palace of the Bishops of Ely; of whom died here Fortibus in 1225, Orford in 1310, Fordham in 1425, and Gray in 1478.

At ELTISLEY, in 1636, was married Major-General Disbrowe to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngest sister.—Here were buried St. Pandionia, to whom the Church is dedicated, and St. Wendreth.

ELY is the only English City that does not send Representatives to Parliament.—Here was buried St. Etheldreda, commonly called St. Audrey, daughter of Anna King of East Anglia, the foundress and first abbess of the monastery in the seventh century. The old fair, which commences on her festival, October 29, was formerly celebrated for the sale of ribands of divers colours, which were venerated as having touched her shrine, and were called St. Audrey's ribands; whence the epithet *taudry* may be supposed to have originated.—King Edward the Confessor was educated here.—In the Cathedral is the monument of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, the patron of Caxton the first English printer.—At the Free School was educated James Bentham, author of the very excellent "History of the Cathedral Church of Ely."

FEN DITTON was the Rectory of John Worthington Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and editor of Bede, who died in 1671.

At FULBOURN House is a portrait of Michael Dalton, author of the Country Justice.—In the Church is a curious monument (an emaciated figure) to the Rev. John Careway, rector in 1443, who it is said died of starvation that he might give to the poor.

At HORSEHEATH was the splendid mansion of Sir Gyles Allington, who placed on it the cupola and bell taken by him at the siege of Boulogne, temp. Henry VIII. They are now to be found at Naseby Church, Northamptonshire.

IMPINGTON was the residence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who on her return from Cambridge, February 2, 1799, was enveloped in a snow-drift, under which she remained nearly eight days and nights. She was taken out alive, and in April restored to a state of convalescence; but, from the imprudent use of spirituous liquors, died in July the same year.—In the Church is a remarkable pulpit, formed like a gallery, in which the prayers are read, and the sermon preached.

In KIRTLING Church are monuments to five Lords North; to Mrs. Dudleia, sister to William Lord North, who fell a victim to intense study in 1712; and to Edward Myrfin, a great traveller, who died in 1553.

In LANDBEACH are the monuments of its Rectors, William Rawley, chaplain and biographer of Lord Chancellor Bacon, who died 1667; and of Robert Masters, historian of Corpus Christi College, who died 1798, aged 84.

LEVERINGTON was the Rectory of Dr. James Nasmith, editor of Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," who died in 1808, aged 68; and of John Warren, Bishop of Bangor, who died in 1800.

In LINTON Church-yard is a monument to Mrs. Jane Harrison, who died in 1714, aged 135.

At LITTLE ABINGTON resided Michael Dalton, author of "Office of Justice of Peace," a work at one time as popular as the subsequent one of Burns.

At LITTLE SHELFORD Sir Horatio Palavicini, noticed under Babraham, built "a pleasant house in the Italian style," since demolished.

At LONG STOW, in the time of Edward I. an estate of two virgates of land was held by the service of finding a truss of hay for the king's *cloaca* or *camera forensica*, whenever he should visit Cambridge.

The livings of MAYNEY and COVENEY were held for a short time by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, who died in 1750.

MILTON was the retirement of the late Rev. William Cole, the antiquary, who died here December 16, 1782. His collection of Cambridgeshire MSS. and anecdotes are preserved in the British Museum.

The town of **NEWMARKET** is principally in Suffolk, but the race-course is in Cambridgeshire. The long course is 7,420 yards, and the round course 6,640. Childers, the swiftest horse ever known, ran the first course in seven minutes and a half, and the second in six minutes and forty seconds. In the Church is buried Tregonwell Frampton, keeper of the running horses to William III. Anne, George I. and George II. He died in 1728, aged 86, "the father of the turf."

In **OAKINGTON**, in 1315, were living at the same time, one person aged 120, two above 100, and two others above 90 years of age.

In **ORWELL** Church are monuments of its Rectors, Dr. Wolfran Stubbs, Hebrew professor, who died in 1699; and Dr. Charles Mason, geological professor, who died in 1762.

Over the west door of **OVER** Church is a rude bas-relief of the Virgin, as described in the Revelations, clothed with the Sun, and standing on the Moon.

In **SAWSTON** Church is the monument of Sir John Huddleston, preserver of Queen Mary I., who resided in the parish.

SNAILWELL was the Rectory of John Warren, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, who died in 1800.

SPINNEY Abbey was the seat of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector Oliver, who here accidentally entertained Charles II.

STAPLEFORD was the Vicarage of James Bentham, historian of Ely Cathedral, who died in 1794, aged 86.

STUNTNEY Rectory-house was the residence of Oliver Cromwell from 1637 until he was chosen Member for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640, after which he occasionally

resided at Ely, where, in January 1644, by his personal authority, commanded the Cathedral service to be discontinued; but finding his order disregarded, he entered the Cathedral at the head of a party of soldiers, with his sword drawn, and, ordering the Vicar to "leave off his fooling," drove the whole congregation from the place.

STOURBRIDGE Fair, once the largest in England, begins September 18, and continues for fourteen days, under the jurisdiction of the University and the Corporation.

SWAFFHAM village stands in three parishes, two of which, Little Swaffham and Swaffham St. Ciric, have their churches in the same church-yard.

At **SWAVESEY** was buried in 1697 the young and beautiful wife of John Lord Cutts, whose amiable character has been delineated by the elegant pen of Bp. Atterbury.—This was the Rectory of Simon Ockley, historian of the Saracens, who died in 1720.

Three of the hermits of **THORNEY** received canonization, St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona.

At **TRUMPINGTON** resided Christopher Anstey, author of the humorous poem of the New Bath Guide, who died in 1805, aged 81.

At **WEST WRATTING** was buried Michael Dalton, who died in 1644; and here was solemnized, December 2, 1630, the incestuous marriage of Dorothy Dalton and her uncle Sir Giles Allington.

At **WICKEN** resided the patriot Sir Edward Peyton, author of the "Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the Stuarts," published in 1652.—In the Church lie Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, son of the Protector Oliver; his wife; and his mother.

At **WIMPOLE** are portraits of Ben Jonson, by Cornelius Janssen; Frank Hals, by himself; and Ignatius Loyola, by Titian. In the Library is a half-length of Matthew Prior, who visited the Earl of Oxford here; and a fine carving, in

ivory, of Christ on the Cross, brought by Lord Hardwicke from Italy. There are also at this mansion a splendid moonlight sea-view by Marlow, with its companion the Burning of the Turkish Fleet in the Bay of Constantinople; the Love-sick Maid, by Opie; and many good pictures by Titian, Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Giardino, &c. The Chapel has paintings of the Nativity, &c. by Sir James Thornhill, the father-in-law of Hogarth.—In the Church is a fine monument, by Scheemaker, to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and memorials to many of the family.

At WISBEACH were buried John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, who died at Wisbeach in 1500; John Feckenham, the last Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1585; and Thomas Watson, the deprived Bp. of Lincoln, who died in 1584. Here are many elegant epitaphs, but particularly two, written by the Rev. James Ashley, Rector of Fleet, co. Lincoln, which display the fraternal and maternal virtues highly to his credit.—At the Grammar School were educated Thomas Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury; Charles Dalrymple Lindsay, the present Bishop of Kildare; and the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, of Bury, the strenuous assertor of the Abolition of Slavery.—Of this place was returned as Representative Secretary Thurloe, for whose use the burgesses, in 1657, erected a gallery in the church; but being returned also for Huntingdon, he made his election for that place.—Two of its inhabitants, William Wolsey and Robert Pigot, were burnt for heresy.

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2. *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. II. pp. 1-188.—8vo, 1801.
3. *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*. By the Rev. Francis Blomefield.—4to, 1750.
4. *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*. By G. Dyer, A.B.—2 vols. 8vo. 1814.
5. *The Privileges of the University of Cambridge*. By the same.—2 vols. 8vo, 1824.
7. *History and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge*. By the Rev. Richard Parker, B.D.—8vo, 1721.
8. *History of Univ. of Cambridge*. By Edmund Carter.—8vo, 1758.
9. *History of the College of Corpus Christi, or Bene't College*. By Robert Masters, B.D. F.S.A.—4to, 1758.
10. *Elstob's Bedford Level*.—8vo, 1798.
11. *An Account of the different Ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge, &c.* By Adam Wall, M.A.—8vo, 1798.
12. *Account of Pythagoras's School, Cambridge*. By the Rev. Joseph Kilner.—folio, no date.
13. *History and Antiquities of Barnwell Abbey and of Stourbridge Fair*.—4to, 1786.
14. *Antiquities of St. Mary's Chapel at Stourbridge*. By John Sell Cotman.—folio, 1819.
15. *The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, &c.* By the Rev. James Bentham, M.A. F.S.A.—2d edition, 4to, 1812.
16. *Supplement to the preceding*. By William Stevenson, esq. F.S.A.—4to, 1817.
17. *A Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely*. By George Millers, M.A.—8vo, 1807.

18,
Saw-
1731

The figures affixed to the Towns show the distances from London.

HUNTINGDONSH.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Northampton and Cambridge shire: East, Cambridgeshire: West, Northampton and Bedford shires: South, Bedfordshire.

Greatest length, 30; **greatest breadth**, 33; **circumference**, 100; **square**, 370 miles; **statute acres**, 236,800.

Province, Canterbury. **Diocese**, Lincoln.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Iceni, of whom the heroine Boadicea was Queen. **Road**, the British Ermin Street, enters from Cæsar's camp in Bedfordshire, and goes to Northamptonshire at Wandsford.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. **Stations**, Duroli-ponte, Godmanchester or Huntingdon; Durocobrivæ, Dornford Ferry. **Encampments**, Casterfield, Chester-ton. **Remains discovered at Kenchester**, urns, coins, leaden coffin, lachrymatories, black seal, pins, &c.: Saw-try, urns in 1772: Somersham, urns and coins in 1731.

Roads, the Roman Ermin entered from Cambridgeshire near Papworth St. Agnes, and went to Durocobrivæ or Dornford Ferry: the Via Devana, from Fenny Stanton to Clapton.

Saxon Octarchy, East Anglia, and afterwards by conquest in that of Mercia. *Earthwork*, Belfar's Hill, near Earith, thrown up against the Norman William in 1066.

Abbey. Ramsey, founded in 969, by Aylwin, "totius Angliæ Aldermannus," through the persuasion of St. Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, some remains exist in the house of Mr. Fellowes.

Priories. Huntingdon, founded before 973; St. Ives, by Earl Adelmar, about 1020, some few remains in a barn and dove-house; St. Neot's, some remains near the church; Stonley, by William Mandeville, Earl of Essex, about 1180.

Nunnery. Hinchinbrook, founded by William I.

Friary. Huntingdon, Augustine, established about 1285.

Hospitals. Huntingdon, St. John Baptist, founded by David Earl of Huntingdon, temp. Henry II.; and St. Margaret.

Churches. Bluntisham, the chancel half hexagonal; Bury, as old as Ramsey abbey, with two Roman arches; Hartford, mixture of the pointed with the semicircular styles; Hemmingford Grey, Norman remains; St. Ives; St. Neot's, tower 150 feet high; Warboys, Norman arch.

Chapel. St. Ives, on the bridge, now a dwelling-house.

Castles. Huntingdon, built by Edward the Elder in 917, and enlarged by David I. of Scotland, who was also Earl of Huntingdon; Kimbolton.

Mansion. Slepe Hall, St. Ives, now used as a ladies boarding school.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Nene or Nen, from Elton, by Yarwell and Wandsford to Peterborough in Northamptonshire; Ouse, enters from Bedfordshire between St. Neot's and Little Paxton, and goes to the great level of the Fens near Earith.

Inland Navigation. The rivers Nen and Ouse are navigable during the whole of their Huntingdonshire course.

Lakes. Ramsey Mere; Ugg Mere; and Whittlesea Mere, five miles in length, and two or three in breadth.

Eminences and Views. Alconbury Hill; Bluntisham Church-yard; Holywell; Somersham Church-yard, whence is an extensive view of Cambridgeshire and Ely cathedral.

Natural Curiosities. Hailweston, medicinal water; Somersham, mineral spring, discovered by the late Dr. Layard about 1759.

Public Edifices. Godmanchester, stone bridge over the Ouse. Huntingdon, bridge over the Ouse, of six arches ; town hall, commodious and neat. St. Ives, stone bridge over the Ouse, re-built in 1716, by William Duke of Manchester. St. Neot's, stone bridge over the Ouse, of seven arches.

Seats. KIMBOLTON CASTLE, Duke of Manchester,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Alwalton Castle, Burton Kenrick, esq.
Bluntisham, Matthew Tebbut, esq.
Brampton Hall, Lady O. B. Sparrow.
Buckden Palace, Bishop of Lincoln.
Castle Hill House, Huntingdon, Sir John Arundel.
Cromwell Place, George Rust, esq.
Earlth, Jonas Tebbut, esq.
Elton Hall, Earl of Carysfort.
Farm Hall, Godmanchester, John Pasheller, esq.
Fotheringay Lodge, — Massey, esq.
Gain's Hall, Huntingdon, Captain Duberley.
Hemmingford Grey, George Thornhill, junr. esq.
Hinchinbroke House, Earl of Sandwich.
Houghton Cottage, St. Ives, John Henry Ansley, esq.
Norman Cross, Robert Hanslip, esq.
Orton Hall, Earl of Aboyne.
Paxton Place, St. Neot's, H. P. Stanley, esq.
— Hall, Lawrence Reynolds, esq.
Ramsey Abbey, William Henry Fellowes, esq.
Stirtloe House, St. Neot's, John Linton, esq.
Stonely Cottage, near Kimbolton, Frederick Welstead, esq.
The Views, Huntingdon, John Maule, esq.
Upwood, Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart.
Waresley Park, Earl of Kilmorey.

Peerage. Hinchinbroke, viscounty (1660) to Montague, Earl of Sandwich ; Huntingdon, earldom (1529) to Hastings ; Leighton Bromswold, Clifton of, barony (1722) to Bligh, Earl of Darnley ; Norman Cross, Carys-

fort of, barony (1801) to Proby, Earl of Carysfort; St. Neot's, Montague of, barony (1660) to Montague, Earl of Sandwich.

Baronetage. Upwood, Bickerton, May 29, 1778; Washingley, Apreece, July 12, 1782.

Representatives returned to Parliament, for the County, 2; Huntingdon and Godmanchester, 2; total, 4.

Produce. Wheat, barley, beans, and oats; eels, and other fish in the lakes; wild fowl on the meres or lakes.

Manufactures. Brewing; yarn; paper at St. Neot's; rushes for rush-lights are prepared at Somersham.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 4; *Liberties,* 3; *Borough,* 1; *Market Towns,* 6; *Whole Parishes,* 107; *Parts of Parishes,* 5; *Houses,* 9,093.

Inhabitants. Males, 24,020; Females, 24,751; total, 48,771.—By the census of 1831, 53,100.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 6,435; in Trade, 2,937; in neither, 1,025; total, 10,397.

Baptisms in the year 1820. Males, 719; Females, 740; total, 1,459. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820,* 1,363.

Marriages, 380; *annual average,* 377.

Burials. Males, 407; Females, 379; total, 786. *Annual average,* 790.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Huntingdon	538	2,806	Warboys		1,353
Ramsey	572	2,814	Great Staughton	224	1,173
St. Ives	564	2,777	Somersham	173	1,166
St. Neot's	496	2,272	Yaxley	207	1,070
Godmanchester	448	1,958	Brampton	223	1,064
Kimbolton	298	1,562	Stanground	200	1,024

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

Huntingdon	3,267	Kimbolton	1,584	Gt. Staughton	1,191
St. Ives	3,314	Warboys	1,550	Yaxley	1,140
Ramsey	3,006	Somersham	1,402	Buckden	1,095
St. Neot's	2,617	Stanground	1,242	Brampton	1,064
Godmanchester	2,146				

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April 1815, £320,188.

HISTORY.

A. D.

1283. The Earldom of Huntingdon, which appertained to the crown of Scotland from the time of Stephen, was granted by Edward I. to William Clinton.

1564. Hinchinbrook visited by Queen Elizabeth on her return from the University of Cambridge.

1603. James I. visited Sir Oliver Cromwell at Hinchinbrook, April 27, when on his way to take the English throne, "and was right royally entertained." He was here attended by a deputation from the University of Cambridge. At Godmanchester he was met by the bailiffs, who conducted him through the town, and presented him with two new ploughs, and seventy teams of horses. When the King inquired the reason, he was answered that they held their lands from the Kings of

A. D.

England by the tenure of so meeting them in passing through their town.

1640-1. Charles stopt at Huntingdon in his way to York.

1645. Huntingdon, August 25, taken, and the Parliamentarian Captain Bennett slain, by Charles I.

1648. At St. Neot's, July 7, the Royalists surprised and defeated by Colonel Scroop ; and their commander, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, shortly after taken prisoner at St. Ives, and conveyed to London, where he was beheaded.

1666. At Ramsey, 400 persons died of the plague, which is said to have been introduced "by a coat made in London by a tailor who died of that disease."

1689. At St. Ives, April 30, a great part of the town, and property to the value of £32,072 was destroyed by fire.

1741. In September, an extraordinary hurricane did much damage in several parts of the county. It extended from Huntingdon to the sea at Lynn in Norfolk. Bluntisham rectory was untiled, Dr. Knight's fine collection of statues blown down; as were sixty empty barns in the parish, and about twelve houses; all the mills in the county, as well as stacks of hay and corn ; and the spires of the churches of St. Ives and Hemmingford.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Beaumais**, surnamed **Rufus**, Bishop of London, Sawtre **Beaumes** (died 1128).
- Broughton**, **Richard**, author of "*Monasticum Britannicum*," Stukeley (living in the time of James I.)
- COTTON**, **SIR ROBERT BRUCE**, antiquary, founder of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, and author, Denton, 1570 (died 1631).
- Cromwell**, **Bridget**, eldest daughter of Oliver, wife of Ireton and of Fleetwood, Huntingdon, 1624.
- **Elizabeth**, the favourite daughter of Oliver, wife of John Claypoole, Huntingdon, 1629.
- **Henry**, son of Oliver, Lord Deputy of Ireland, Huntingdon, 1628 (died 1674).
- **Sir Oliver**, generous and loyal, Hinchinbrook, 1562.
- **OLIVER**, Protector of the Commonwealth, Huntingdon, 1599 (died 1658).
- **RICHARD**, eldest son of Oliver, and successor to the protectorate, which he resigned to facilitate the restoration of Charles II. Huntingdon, 1626 (died 1712).
- Dixie**, **Sir Wolstan**, Lord Mayor of London in 1585, founder of Besworth School, Leicestershire, Great Catworth.
- Drope**, **Sir Robert**, Lord Mayor of London in 1414.
- Dunton**, **John**, bookseller, author of "*Athenian Gazette*," and "*Dunton's Life and Errors*," Graffham, 1659 (died 1733).
- Everton**, **Silvester de**, Bp. of Carlisle, Everton (died 1254).
- Fishbourn**, **Richard**, benefactor, Huntingdon (died 1625).
- Gedney**, **Sir John**, Lord Mayor of London in 1427.
- Huntingdon**, **Gregory of**, prior of Ramsey abbey, hebrician, Huntingdon (died 1280).
- **Henry of**, historian, Huntingdon, 1220.
- Mapletoft**, **John**, physician, scholar, and divine, Margaret Inge, 1631 (died 1721).

Marshall, Stephen, presbyterian divine, the first of the Smectymnians, or authors of "Smectymnuus," Godmanchester (died 1655).

Montague, Edward, Earl of Manchester, Parliamentary general, Kimbolton, 1602.

Nicholas, Sir Ambrose, founder of alms-houses, Lord Mayor of London in 1576, Needingworth.

Pepys, Samuel, secretary to the Admiralty, president of the Royal Society, and author of an amusing "Diary," Brampton (died 1703).

Perrot, Robert, nonconformist divine and author, St. Ives.

Pratt, Samuel Jackson, novelist, poet, dramatist, and author of "Gleanings, or Travels Abroad and in England," St. Ives, 1749 (died 1814).

Ramsey, William de, Abbot of Peterborough, biographical poet (flourished temp. Edward IV.)

St. Ives, Roger de, writer against the Lollards, St. Ives (flourished 1400).

St. Neots, Hugh de, commentator on St. Luke's Gospel, St. Neot's (died 1340).

Saltrey or Sawtrey, Henry, writer on "Purgatory," Sawtrey All Saints (flourished 1140).

Trimnel, Charles, Bishop of Winchester, Ripton Abbots, 1663.

White, Francis, Bishop of Ely, St. Neot's (died 1638).

— **John**, divine, St. Neot's (died 1615).

Wild, Robert, nonconformist divine and poet, St. Ives, 1609.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE and **Cambridgeshire** form one Sheriffalty: the Sheriff is appointed one year from the Isle of Ely, the next year from the other part of Cambridgeshire, and the following year from this county.

In **BLUNTISHAM** Church is the monument of its Rector Dr. Samuel Knight, the biographer of Colet and Erasmus, who died in 1746, with an inscription by Dean Castle of Hereford.—In the Church-yard is interred Adrian Lucius, a celebrated wrestler and prize fighter, who died in 1672. Upon the tomb-stone is this inscription:

“ Here lies the conqueror conquered,
Valiant as ever England bred,
Whom neither art, nor steel, nor strength,
Could e’er subdue; till death at length
Threw him on his back; and here he lies,
In hopes hereafter to arise.”

In **BUCKDEN** Church lie several of the Bishops of Lincoln, namely the two Barlows, Sanderson, Reynolds, and Green.

CHESTERTON was for many years the family residence of the Drydens, of whom was the poet.

In **CONNINGTON** was found the skeleton of a fish twenty feet long, about six feet below the level of the earth, and as much above the level of the fens.—This parish was the Rectory of Matthias Mawson, Bishop of Ely, who died in 1770.—In the Church are monuments to the antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, and to several members of the same family.

EARITH is the residence of Mr. William Faux, author of "Last Days in America," the "History of Somersham," &c.

GLATTON was the property of Mr. Wells, of Chatham, who built the 50 gun ship so called, in which Captain Trollope, on July 16, 1796, off Helvoetsluys, defeated and pursued a French squadron of six frigates, a cutter, and a brig.

GODMANCHESTER called by Henry of Huntingdon "a noble city."

At **HUNTINGDON**, in April 1593, John Samwell, of Warboys, his wife, and daughter, were executed for witchcraft; and so lately as July 1719, Mary Hicks, and her daughter, only 9 years of age, were executed at the same place for the same pretended crime.—This town had formerly fifteen parish Churches, but there are now only two.—Here the poet Cowper resided for two years.—The house in which Oliver Cromwell was born is now occupied by George Rust, esq. The Protector was educated in the Grammar School.

At **KIMBOLTON** were buried Henry, first Earl of Manchester, Lord High Treasurer to James I.; Edward his successor, the Parliamentary General; Robert the first Duke, &c.—The Castle was the dower and the place of retirement of Catharine of Arragon, after her divorce, who died there January 8, 1536.

LITTLE GIDDING was the religious retirement of the Ferrar family, remarkable for their learning, the purity of their lives, and the austerity of their discipline. The establishment was founded in 1625, by Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, who died there in 1637. It was repeatedly visited by Charles the First.

ST. IVES derives its name from Ivo, a Persian archbishop, who is said to have died and to have been buried here about the year 600.—In the Church is preserved the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, who resided at Slepe Hall.—In the Churchyard the following epitaph was formerly observable:

“Here lies the body of All Fours,
Who spent his money, and pawn'd his clothes;
If any one should ask his name,
’Tis Highest, Lowest, Jack, and Game.”

—The copyhold tenants of the Manors of Slepe and Burstellars have the unusual privilege of cutting down wood and timber on these grounds, not only for their own use, but to sell or otherwise dispose of, without licence from the lord.

ST. NEOT’S obtained its appellation from the relics of that saint having been removed thither from a place of the same name in Cornwall.

Among the relics of RAMSEY Abbey were the cheek bone of St. Egwin, and the cowl of St. Alphage. Here was a very valuable Hebrew library, and several of the monks were learned hebricians. The Abbots were mitred, and sat in Parliament as Barons.

SOMERSHAM Rectory, annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, was held by that excellent Apologist for Christianity, Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff.

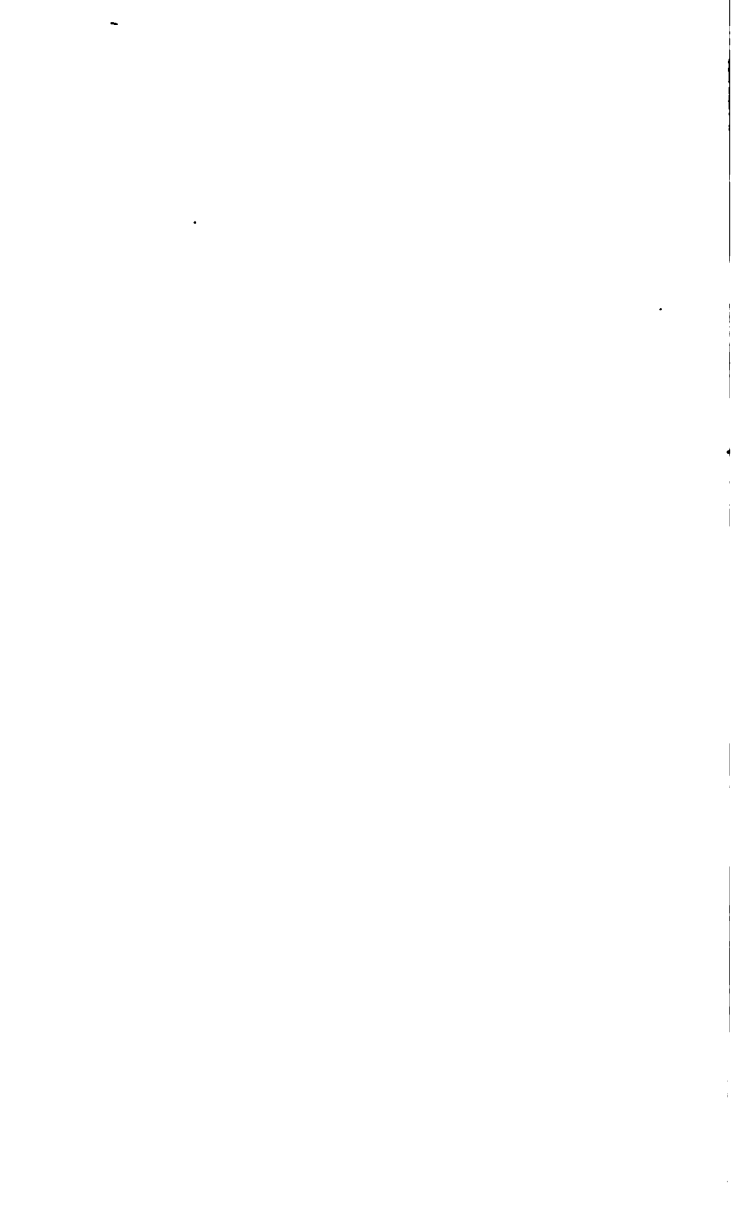
STILTON gives name to some excellent cheese, which was first publicly sold at the Bell Inn in that place, but it was made originally at Little Dalby in Leicestershire.

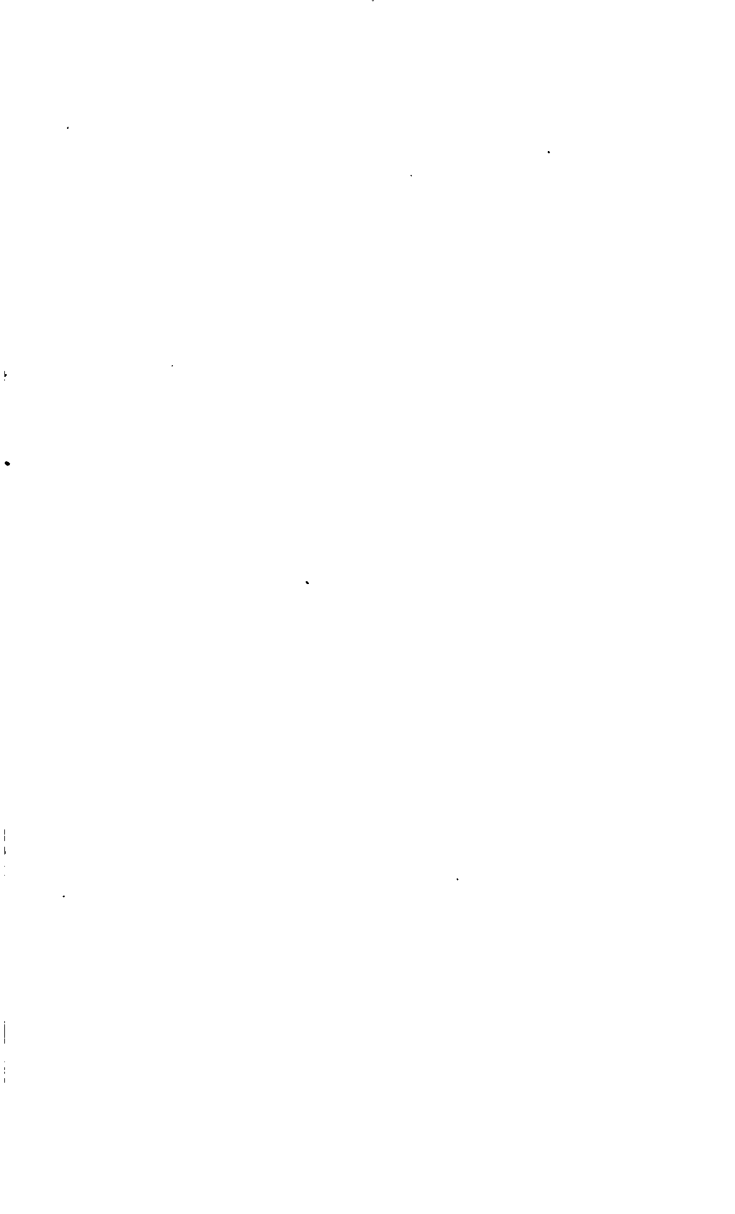
WANSFORD Bridge is celebrated by Drunken Barnaby, whose adventure on a haycock, swept away by a flood, whilst he was sleeping upon it, is commemorated on the sign of the principal Inn, called “Wansford in England.”

Of WARBOYS was Rector William Johnson, D.D. Arch-deacon of Huntingdon, who died in 1666-7. He was twice shipwrecked, and had “lived four days without any sustenance, and lay two nights and two days upon a rock in the deep, all hope of life being taken away.”

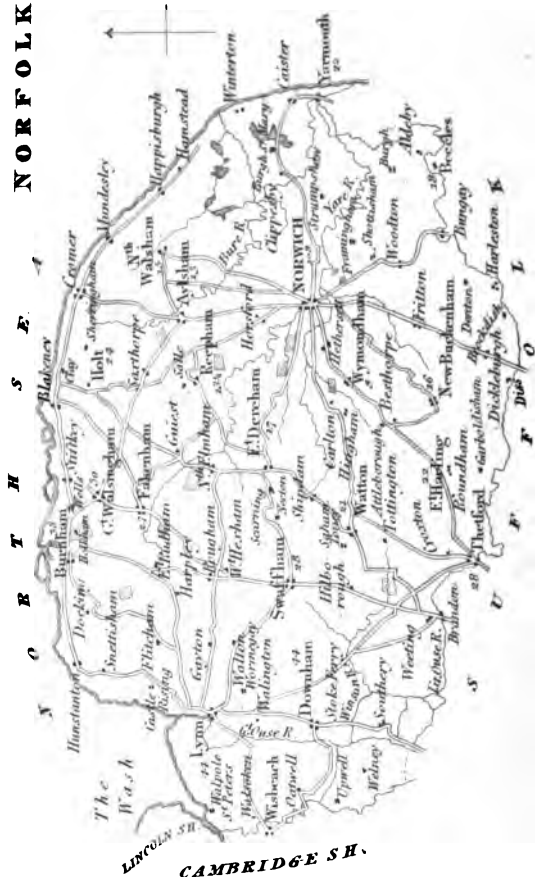
List of Works consulted.

1. *Beauties of England and Wales.* vol. VII. pp. 325—574*—8vo, 1808.
2. *The History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neot's in Hunts, and of St. Neot's, co. Cornwall, &c.* By George Cornelius Gorham, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge.—8vo. 1820.
3. *Faux's History of Somersham.*
4. *History of Godmanchester.* By Robert Fox [F.S.A.].—8vo, 1831.





NORFOLK.



The figures show the distances from Norwich.

London, Published 1832, by Nichols & Son, 25 Parliament Street.

NORFOLK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North and East, the German or British ocean : South, the rivers Waveney and Little Ouse from Suffolk : West, the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, and the rivers Nene and Great Ouse, which separates it from Lincolnshire.

Greatest length, 59; *breadth*, 38; *circumference*, 210; *square*, 2,092 miles; *statute acres*, 1,338,880.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Norwich.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Iceni and Cenomanni. *Remains discovered* at Bergh Apton, celt in 1824; Diss, flint arrow-head in 1829; Little Elingham, celt in 1775; Loddon, stone celt in 1829; Roydon, flint celt in 1829; Snettisham, brass celts; Swaffham; Tasburgh.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations*, Ad Taum, Tasburgh: Brannodunum, Brancaster: Iciani, Ickburgh

or Oxburgh: Sitomagus, Thetford: Venta Icenorum, Caistor near Norwich. *Encampments*, Brancaster: Caistor, a parallelogram, and the most considerable in this part of the country: Reedham: Tasburgh, of twenty acres. *Earthwork*, Stow Heath, near Aylsham, a barrow. *Remains discovered* at Appleton, coin of Antoninus Pius: Aylsham, urns of bones in 1728: Brampton, a family sepulchre, coins, urns, glass vessels, &c.: Brancaster, coins and a bronze figure in 1806: Brettenham, coins: Buxton, urns: Caistor near Norwich: walls, coins, and bronzes: Caistor by Yarmouth, coins: Cawston, brass coin of the Empress Faustina: Colney, urns: East Rudham, coins, 1719: Elmham, at a place called Broom Close, urns, coins, &c. in 1711, and frequently since: Holt, in Cromwell's Field, a quern or hand corn-mill: Ingoldisthorpe, coins: Lindford, urns with bones: Merkeshall, near Norwich, a great number of urns filled with bones, 1815: Narford, bricks and a bronze urn: Norwich, bronze lamp in the form of a sprawling frog, &c.: Oxburgh, coins: Oxnead, coins and bricks: Shadwell, urns: South Creak, urns: Stratton, urns, in 1773: Smallburgh: Tharston, coins: Walsingham, urns, coins, &c.: Walpole, bricks, and an aqueduct. *Roads*, from Burgh into Cambridgeshire: from Denver to Peterborough in Northamptonshire: Pedder's Way, from Brettenham to the sea near Hunstanton.

Saxon Octarchy, East Anglia. *Encampments*, Burnham Deepdale: Earsham: Narborough: South Creak: Weeting. *Earthworks*, Beachamwell, dyke from hence to Narborough, dividing the hundreds of Clackclose and South Greenhoe: Holkham Church Hill.

Danish Encampments, Warham: Thetford, Mount or Castle Hills, very extensive. *Earthworks*, Burnham, on

the shore; but these are now considered to have been formed by the action of the wind and tide upon the sands; Oxburgh, the Dane's graves; Weeting, Grime's graves.

Abbeys. Holme, originally established in 800, re-founded by Canute the Dane, ante 1020, on the ruins of the gateway a mill has been constructed: Langley, in 1198, by Sir Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, or De Clavering, some interesting arches remain: North Creak, by Sir Robert de Narford in 1206, some walls remain: Thetford, by Roger Bigod Earl of East Anglia, and Alice his wife, in 1104, cell to the abbey of Cluni, the gateway remains: Wendling, ante 1267, by Sir William de Wendling, clerk: West Dereham, about 1188, by Hubert Walter, Dean of York, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, the gatehouse remains: Wymondham, in 1107, by William d'Albini Earl of Arundel, as a cell to St. Alban's, made an independent abbey in 1448, the west end of the church remains, and displays many peculiarities in its architectural details.

Priories. Aldeby, founded by Agnes de Beaufoe, temp. Henry I.: Beeston Regis, near Cromer, in the time of John or Henry III. by Lady Isabel de Cressey, some fine arches remain: Binham, cell to St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, by Peter de Valoins, nephew of William I. and his wife, large remains of the church: Bromhill, by Sir Hugh de Plaiz, temp. John, cell to St. Alban's Abbey in Hertfordshire: Bromholme, by William de Glanville in 1113, cell to Castleacre, some arches and walls remain Burnham Westgate, or Market Burnham: Castleacre, at South Creak, cell to Lewes in Sussex, by William Warren, first Earl of Surrey, in 1085, a great portion of the west front, with some very interesting specimens of the Norman and early pointed arches and ornaments remain:

Cokesford, temp. Stephen: Cuthorpe in Westacre Docking, cell to the abbey of Yvry in Evreux in Normandy: Downham: Field Dalling, temp. Henry II. cell to Savigny in Normandy: Flitcham, temp. Henry III. by Sir Robert Aiguillon, cell to Walsingham Abbey: Hempton, originally a hospital, temp. Henry I.: Hickling, by Theobald de Valoins, in 1185: Hitcham, by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, temp. William Rufus, cell to Lewes Abbey in Sussex: Horsham, by Robert Fitz Walter de Cadomo and his wife Sibilla, 1105, cell to the abbey of Conches in Normandy, from which subjection relieved in 1390: Horstead, temp. Edward IV.: Lesingham, cell to Okeburn in Wiltshire, which was subordinate to the Norman abbey of Bec, temp. William I. by Gerard de Gurnay: Lynn, by Herbert Lozinga, first Bp. of Norwich, in 1100, cell to Norwich: Massingham, ante 1260; Mendham, temp. Stephen, by Wm. de Huntingfield, the chapel remains: Modeney, cell to Ramsey Abbey, Hunts.: Molycourt, in Outwell, before William I.: Mountjoy, by William de Gyney or Giseto, lord of Heverland, temp. Richard I. or John: Narford, about 1226: Normannesbergh in South Rainham, cell to Castleacre, by William de Lisewis, 1160: Norwich, St. Leonard's, on Mousehold Heath, built by Bishop Herbert, in 1100, cell to his newly erected Cathedral, remains of the walls; and the cathedral priory of Christ Church, ante 1076: Old Buckenham, by William De Albini, second Earl of Arundel, and his wife Queen Adeliza about 1146: Pentney, by Robert de Vallibus, temp. William I.: Peterstone: Rudham, removed to Cokesford, some walls remain: Sheringham, cell to Nutley Abbey, temp. Henry II.: Shouldham, by Jeffrey Fitzpiers, Earl of Essex, who died in 1212, also for nuns: Slevesholm in Methwold, by William third Earl of Warren and Surrey, temp. Stephen, cell to Castleacre: Sporle, cell to the abbey of St. Florence at Saumers, by Henry II. while Earl of Anjou:

Thetford, about 1139, by William Earl of Warren and Surrey, the gate-way and many remains of the apartments are still preserved : Tofte Monks, cell to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis or Preaux in Normandy, temp. Henry I.: Waburn, by Sir Ralph Manwaring Chief Justice of Chester, temp. John, cell to Westacre: Walsingham, by the widow of Ricoldie de Faverches, about 1061, some fine ruins in the pleasure gardens of Mr. Warner: Wells, temp. William I.: Westacre, by Ralph de Tony, standard-bearer to William I. at the battle of Hastings, about 1200: Weybridge in Acle, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk in the time of Edward I.: Winwaloe at Wereham, by the Earls of Clare, ante John, cell to abbey of Mounstrol in Amiens: Witchingham, by Walter Giffard, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, ante 1102, cell to Longueville in Normandy: Wormegay, by William de Warren, temp. Ric. I. united to Pentney in 1468: Yarmouth, by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga as a cell to his newly-erected cathedral, the church remains.

Nunneries. Blackburnh, founded by Sir Roger de Scales, temp. Stephen or Henry II.: Crabhouse in Wiggenhall, in 1181: Carrow, by two sisters named Leftelina and Seyna, in 1146: East Dereham, by Withburga, natural dau. of Anna King of East Anglia, about 645, destroyed by the Danes: Horstead, by Wm. Rufus, cell to nunnery of Holy Trinity at Caen: Ling, removed to Thetford about 1160: Marham, by Isabella widow of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, 1249: Norwich, 1146: Thetford, by Uvius, temp. Canute, in memory of those slain in the battle at Snareshill between the Danes and St. Edmund: Wiggenhall, by Roger the prior and the convent of Rainham.

Friaries. Blakeney, White, about 1295. Burnham Norton, in 1241, by Sir Ralph de Hampnall and Sir William.

de Calthorpe. Ingham, Trinitarians, by Sir Miles Stapleton and his Lady Joan, 1360. LYNN, Austin, temp. Edward I. an arch of a gateway remains: Black, by Thomas Gedney, before the year 1272, some walls remain: Grey, ante 1264, by Thomas de Feltsham, the hexagonal steeple of the church remains: White, in 1269, by Lord Bardolph and others: De Penitentiâ, or Friars of the Sack, ante 1276. Newbridge, Eremites, ante 1373. NORWICH, Austin, temp. Edward I. by Roger Miniot: Black, in 1226, the church of which, built by Sir Thomas de Erpingham, who died in 1428, is now St. Andrew's Hall and the Dutch church: Grey, in 1226, by John de Hastingford: White, in 1256, by Philip Fitz-Warren: De Domina, or Friars of Our Lady, ante 1290: De Pica: De Sacco, by William de Gissinthe in 1250. Thetford, Austin, about 1381, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster: Black, introduced by Henry Earl of Lancaster, and John Plantagenet, seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, between 1325 and 1345. Walsingham, Grey, by Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, 1346. YARMOUTH, Austin, by Wm. Woodrove and Margaret his wife temp. Edward I.: Black, by Geoffrey de Pikgrin and Thomas Fastolph, about 1270: Grey, temp. Henry III.: White, by Edward I. in 1278.

Preceptories. Carbrook, founded by Roger Earl of Clare, who died in 1173, afterwards a commandery: Haddiscoe, ante Henry III.: Horsham.

Colleges. Attleborough, founded by the will of Sir Robert Mortimer, kt. dated 1387: Caistor, near Yarmouth, by Sir J. Fastolph, ante 1459: Gressenhale, by Wm. de Stutevil, temp. Henry III. Hellesdon, in 1385 as a chantry, afterwards a college: Lynn, by Thos. Thorisby, about 1500: Norton-sub-course, 17 Edward III. removed from Ravensingham: Norwich, in St. Peter per Mountergate about 1307; and in Mancroft, by John le Brun, ante

1250: Ravensingham, by Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England, in 1350: Rushworth, temp. Edward III. by Sir Edmund Gonville, founder of Gonville Hall, Cambridge: Thetford, by Sir Gilbert de Pykenham, temp. Edward I.: Thompson, temp. Edward I. by the Boutetorts.

Hospitals. Billingford, founded by William de Beck before 1224, with thirteen beds for poor travellers: Chosell, ante 1256: Cokesford, about 1181, by Hervey Beleth, lord of East Rudham. Croxton, Domus Dei. Great Hautbois, about 1235, by Sir Peter de Alto Bosco, or Hautbois, kt. Hempton, converted into a priory; Hardwick, ante Edw. III. Herringby, in 1475. Horning, by Abbot Daniel of Holme, about 1154. Horsham, ante 1163. Ickburgh, temp. Edw. I. by William Baren-tun. Langwade, ante 1380. Lynn, St. John's, temp. Edward I. St. Mary Magdalen, by Petrus Capellanus, temp. Stephen; four lazar houses. Norwich, St. Giles, in 1249, by Bishop Walter de Suffield; God's house, temp. Edw. I.; Hildebrond's spittle, in 1200; St. Clement's, ante 1312; St. Saviour, temp. Edward I. by Richard de Brekkles; Magdalen, by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga; Norman's spittle, by Bishop Eborard, between 1118 and 1145; several lazar-houses. Snoring Parva, lazar-house, ante 1380. Southacre, temp. Henry II. by Herbert de Southacre. Thetford, Domus Dei, by William II. in 1094; St. John's, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, for lepers; St. Mary and St. Julians, by Henry I.; St. Mary Magdalen, by John Earl of Warren and Surrey, temp. Henry III.; St. Margaret, for lepers, about 1390. Walsingham, before 1486. Walsoken, ante 1400. West Somerton, temp. Henry II. by Ranulph de Glanville Lord Chief Justice of England. Wymondham, in 1146. Yarmouth, by Thomas Fastolph, temp. Edward I.; two leper houses.

Churches. The Churches of Norfolk are principally built of flint, and as many as 120 of them have round towers. Some of these have octangular lanthorns of subsequent erection. Those churches most deserving of notice are:—Antingham, two in one church-yard, one of them in ruins; Attleborough, in the collegiate style, very rich; Aylsham, built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; Beechamwell, round tower; Bexwell, round tower; Bixley; Brooke, round tower; Caistor Holy Trinity, a picturesque ruin; Castleacre Priory; Castle Rising, curious and interesting Norman west front; Catton; Cley, the clere-story alternately pierced with rose windows and pointed ones; Cranwich, round tower, supposed to have been built by King Harold; Cromer, fifteenth century; East Beckham, very picturesque ruins; East Dereham, in the cathedral style, with columns of various forms, and singular porch; Easton, a doorway exhibiting an interesting mixture of the Norman and pointed characteristics; Eccles, a ruined round tower with octangular top, by the sea; Flitcham, with Norman tower; Framingham, round tower, enriched Norman arch between nave and chancel, and a doorway with singular mouldings; Gillingham, square Norman tower, semicircular east end and doorways, and the tower of a ruined church of later date in the same church-yard; Great Ormsby, Norman arch; Haddiscoe, round tower, and south doorway, beautiful remains of Norman architecture and sculpture; Hales, with round tower, semicircular east end, and beautiful south doorway; Heckingham, with semicircular east end; Hingham, erected temp. Edward III. at which period most of the churches in the county were erected; Letheringset; Loddon, fifteenth century; Long Stratton, round tower of large dimensions; Lynn, St. Margaret's, built by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, in the 12th century; Methwold, built temp. Edward II.; NORWICH Cathedral,

began in 1096 by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, and finished in 1284, exhibiting many interesting varieties of Norman architecture; St. Andrew; St. Etheldred, Norman doorway; St. Julian, round tower and semicircular arch; St. Michael in Coslany, the Thorpe chapel exhibits one of the finest specimens of flint-work in the kingdom;* St. Peter's Mancroft, very fine tower; St. Stephen. Pulham St. Mary, with a very beautiful porch of the elaborate pointed architecture; Quiddenham; Redenhall, a very richly ornamented tower, began about 1460; Roughton, round tower; Roydon; Snettisham, a noble pile in the conventual style, with a lofty spire; Snoring Parva, round tower, and south doorway, which has a horse-shoe arch over a pointed one with the chevron moulding springing from Norman pillars; South Lopham, Norman square tower, of great interest; South Runcton, in ruins, with a semicircular east end; South Walsham, two in one yard, one in ruins; Swaffham, built 1474; Taseburgh, round tower with semicircular arches, thought to be of Roman origin; Thorpe by Haddiscoe, round tower with duplicated arches; Thwayte, semicircular arch; Walpole; Walsoken, a more curious and beautiful specimen of the mixture of the early pointed and Norman architecture is perhaps no where to be found; Walton Magna, with round tower; West Walton, Norman ornaments and pointed arches; Watton, with a tower round at the bottom, and octangular at top, of which kind this County and Suffolk furnish many instances; West Wrentham, picturesque ruins; Whetacre St. Peter, square buttressed tower rising pyramidically; Wimbotsham, enriched Norman arch; Witlingham, round tower, church in ruins; Wymondham,

* Another equally fine specimen is in the wall of the old Bridewell in the same city. In both cases the flints are regularly squared and faced.

belonged to the abbey, a singularly beautiful specimen of Norman architecture; Yarmouth, belonged to the priory, one of the largest churches in the kingdom.

Chapels. Houghton, curious, in ruins; Lynn, St. James, now the workhouse; St. Nicholas, the largest in the kingdom, built about 1350, the south porch very beautiful; and the Red Mount chapel, an octagonal building of red brick, altogether unique; Mendham, the priory, an elegant piece of architecture; Magdalen near Norwich, now a barn.

Stone Pulpit. South Burlingham, of very elaborate tracery and niche work, the only one in the county.

Fonts. A considerable portion of them have been made for immersion, and are of very early date. Aldeburgh; Aylsham, octagonal, richly carved; Bawburgh; Belaugh; Binham; Brancaster, with very elegant cover; Brundell, leaden, with a brick support; Buckenham, enriched with sculptures; Burnham Deepdale, standing on five pilasters, richly sculptured bason; Burnham Norton, square bason on pillars with Norman decorations; Castle Rising, Norman, highly sculptured; Catton; Crostwick; Croxton; Drayton; East Dereham, richly sculptured, erected 1468; East Rudham, square bason grotesquely sculptured, on pillars; Easton; Edingthorp; Fincham, sculptured representations of the Nativity, Offerings of the Wise Men, &c.; Great Hautbois, plain square bason on enriched support; Great Plumstead, circular bason of lead, enriched with the lotus, &c. standing on octagonal pillar with trefoil-headed recesses; Happisburgh, singular; Hasingham, of lead; Horstead; Hunstanton, Norman, sculptured; Kettleston, with the arms of France and England; Norwich, cathedral, enriched with niches and sculptured representations;

there are also fonts of interest in the churches of St. Andrew, St. Etheldred, St. John Sepulchre, St. John Baptist, and All Saints, in Norwich; North Walsham, with a highly enriched cover; Runham; Sculthorpe, square bason, enriched with intersecting arches and circles; Shernbourn, Norman, sculptured; Southacre; Stalham; Stockton, octagonal on pillars, sculptured; Trunch, with a highly enriched canopy; Walsingham Parva, octagonal, with very finely sculptured tabernacle work, statues, and scriptural subjects; Walsoken, very elaborate and interesting; Wells; Woodton, Norman; Worstead, with elaborate cover; Wymondham, large, and richly ornamented; Yaxham; Yelverton, square.

Castles. Castleacre, the walls of the keep remain; Castle Rising, built about 1170, by William de Albini, first Earl of Sussex, very considerable remains of architectural interest; Elmham, built by Bishop Spencer, temp. Richard II.; Horsford; Mileham, called Arundel Castle, built by Alan, son of Flaad, temp. William I. or II.; New Buckenham, supposed to have been built by Sir Walter Knyvett in 14th century, fragments of the keep remain; Norwich, said to have been first built by Uffa King of East Anglia about 575, improved by Alfred the Great, rebuilt by Canute the Dane about 1020, and again by Roger Bigod, temp. William I. the keep remains, probably the specimen in existence; Weeting All Saints; Worumsey.

Mansions. Arminghall, Old Hall, with an interesting porch from Carrow Abbey; Blickling Hall, built about 1620 by Sir John Hobart; Boyland Hall, finished by Richard Garneys, in 1571; Bixley Hall, built by Sir Edw. Ward, 1565; Caistor near Yarmouth, finished in 1424 by Sir John Fastolf, in picturesque ruins; East Basham

Hall, one of the most interesting specimens of the domestic architecture in the reign of Henry VIII. built by the Fermors; Fincham Hall, temp. Edward VI.; Gresham, embattled temp. Edward II. by Sir Edmand Bacon; Hapton Hall; Heigham, Bishop Hall's house, 16th cent.; Hunstanton Hall, part built temp. Henry VII.; Merton Hall; Oxburgh Hall, built about 1483, by Sir Edmund Bedingfield, a noble gateway, flanked by lofty octangular turrets, remains; Stiffkey Hall, built by the Lord Keeper Bacon, temp. Elizabeth, in ruins, occupied by a farmer; Thorpe Hall, near Norwich, temp. Henry VIII.; Thursford Hall, built temp. Elizabeth; Wallington Hall; Winwall House, Wereham, considered to be an entire Norman erection, for the business of the seneschal of the lord.

Crosses. Binham; Brancaster; Drayton, with a Norman-French inscription, now nearly obliterated; Hardley, erected 1543; Hemeaby; Hillington; Langley; Mileham, standing on a tomb-stone in the church-yard; North Walsham, two, one commemorative of a battle fought in 1382 between Spencer Bishop of Norwich and Lyttester, the dyer and rebel, and another in a mutilated state; Titchwell.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Ant, rises at Antingham, falls into the Bure near Ludham; Bure, rises near Blickling Hall, and with the Thyrne joins the Yare at Yarmouth; Great Ouse, enters near Downham, and falls into the Wash below Lynn; Little Ouse, rises near South Lopham, and, separating the county from Suffolk, falls into the Great Ouse near Downham; Nar, rises at Mileham, and falls into the Great Ouse near Lynn Regis; Nene, from Northamptonshire, empties itself into the sea at Cross Keys Wash; Stoke; Tase or Taas, joins the Yare at Yarmouth; Thet; Thyrne or Thone; Waveney, rises at South Lopham, and falls into the Yare at Burgh Castle; Wensum, rises at West Rudham, passes through Norwich, and merges in the Yare at Trowse Eye, near Yarmouth; Yare, rises near Shipdham, flows to Yarmouth, and discharges itself into the German Ocean.

Inland Navigation. *Rivers,* Bure, from Yarmouth to Aylsham; Great Ouse; Little Ouse, from Thetford to Great Ouse at Downham; Nar, from Lynn to Narborough; Nene; Stoke; Waveney, from Yarmouth to Bungay Bridge; and Yare. *Canals,* from the Ant and Bure at Dilham to North Walsham and Antingham; from Wisbech in Cambridgeshire to Salters' Lode and Outwell Creek, about six miles; and a navigation for sea-borne vessels to Norwich, by Lake Lothing and Oulton Dyke, now forming by means of a harbour lately constructed by William Cubitt, esq. F.R.S. at Lowestoft, and a cut across the marshes from the Waveney to the Yare.

Lakes. Barton Broad; Breydon, on the Yare near Yarmouth; Diss Mere; Filby Broad; Hickling Broad, two miles across; Hingham; Kimberley, about 28 acres; Quiddenham; Rockland Broad; Saham Tony Mere; Wroxham Broad.

Eminences and Views. Ashill near Swaffham; Aylmer-ton, Beacon Hill, extensive prospect; Aylsham, a very beautiful country; Bracondale, the seat of Mrs. Martineau, commands some most delightful prospects; Cromer Church, fine views; Docking near Burnham; Happisburgh, the light-houses and church-yard; Hillington Hall, an extensive view over Lynn channel and the German Ocean; Holkham grounds and church; Hunstanton cliff and neighbourhood, beautiful scenery; Lexham, a little beyond, view singular and pleasing; Martham Church, very extensive prospect; Melton Constable House and Belle Vue Tower; Norwich, from the Castle Hill is a panoramic view of a very superior kind; Rising Castle, a fine prospect over land and an arm of the sea; Poring-land near Norwich; Sherringham and Beeston Cliffs, a fine sea view; Strumpshaw windmill, supposed to stand on the highest ground in the county; Syderstrand, a beautiful view of the vale below; Thorpe and Whitling-ham, delightfully situated near Norwich; Trimmingham Beacon; Waborne Hope, and the hills commanding it.

Natural Curiosities. In 1820 were discovered on the oyster ground off Hasborough, fossil remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus: other remains of the same description are frequently found in the county. Aylsham spa: Caston, "the common tree," composed of oak, ash, willow, and hazle, all joined together: Deepham, a petrifying spring: Lopham Ford, the sources of the Waveney and Little Ouse, within three yards of each other: Reffley,

mineral spring: Thetford, chalybeate spa, resembling the Tunbridge Wells waters: Winfarthing Oaks, the largest of which is 54 feet in circumference at the base.

Public Edifices. Cromer, light-house. East Dereham, assembly-room, erected 1756: obelisk, erected by Sir Edward Astley, bart. Happisburgh, two light-houses, erected 1806. Holt, poor-house, handsome building: sessions house. Hunstanton, light-house, built in 1778, engineer Walker. LYNN, custom-house, erected in 1683, by Sir John Turner: gaol: guildhall, or town-hall: market-house, new: cross, erected 1710: theatre, opened 1815: work-house. NORWICH, assembly house, built 1754: blind school, founded in 1805: city bridewell: city gaol, erected in 1829, cost £24,000: corn exchange, a noble building, opened November 8, 1828: county gaol, at the castle, lately erected, architect Wilkins: guildhall, in the market-place: bazaar, a new building, very neatly fitted up: horse barracks: Norfolk and Norwich hospital, erected 1771, increased in 1802: St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the church of the black friars, a very fine building of large dimensions, built by Sir Thomas Erpingham: shire hall, erected in the Tudor pointed style, by Wilkins, 1822: theatre, opened 1826: connected with the Cathedral are St. Ethelbert's gate, erected by the citizens in part recompense for the injury done to the convent in the insurrection of 1272: Erpingham gate, erected by Sir Thomas Erpingham, temp. Henry IV. by way of reconciliation to the church: and the water gate. Swaffham, assembly-rooms, erected 1817: market cross, erected 1783, by Lord Orford. THETFORD, bridewell: bridge of iron over the Ouse, handsome, erected in 1829: county gaol: guildhall: market-house: pump-room and public baths. Thorpe, near Norwich, the county lunatic asylum, erected in 1814.

Winterton Ness, light-house. YARMOUTH, armoury, built in 1806, architect Wyatt: barracks, originally intended for a naval hospital, erected in 1811, at an expense of £120,000 architect Pilkington: bath-house, erected 1759, and public room adjoining, erected 1788: bridge of suspension over the Bure, cost £4,000: children's hospital: custom house, opened 1812: fishermen's hospital, erected by the Corporation in 1702: gaol, enlarged 1825: guildhall, erected by the Corporation in 1723: jetty, 110 yards long: Nelson column, on the Denes, 140 feet high, erected 1817, architect Wilkins: pier: quay, the finest in England, being 1014 yards from the south gate to the bridge, and extending above the bridge for smaller vessels 1016 yards, and in many places 150 yards broad: theatre, built 1778, cost £1,600: town-hall, on the quay, erected 1723: town-house, erected 1600.

Seats. WITTON HOUSE, Hon. John Wodehouse,
Lieutenant of the County.

Alborough, John Johnson Gay, esq.
Anmer Park, H. W. Coldham, esq.
Aylsham, Robert Copeman, esq.
Baconsthorpe, Rev. Theophilus Girdlestone.
Barningham Hall, John Thruston Mott, esq.
Barnham Broom, the Hon. and Rev. Armine Wodehouse.
Barton Bendish, Sir Hanson Berney, Bart.
Bawdeswell, Mrs. Lloyd.
Bayfield Hall, George Nathaniel Best, esq.
Bedingham Hall, ———
Beechamwell, John Motteux, esq.
Beeston Hall, ———
Beeston St. Lawrence, Lady H. Preston.
Billingford, William Pearce, esq.
Bixley Hall, the late Mrs. Hamond.
Blickling Hall, Dowager Lady Suffield.
Booton, Miss Elwin.

Boyland Hall, Mourningthorpe, the Hon. Cap. F. P. Irby.
Bacon Ash, Mrs. Berney.
Bracondale House, Mrs. Martineau.
Bridgeham, Charles Dunham, esq.
Brooke Hall, Rev. John Holmes.
Brooke House, George Samuel Kett, esq.
Broome Hall, —
Brundall, Rev. L. B. Foster.
Burfield Hall, Wymondham, Mrs. Randall Burroughes.
Burlingham, H. N. Burroughes, esq.
Burnham Hall, Lady Martin.
Caister near Norwich, Mrs. Dashwood.
Carbrook Hall, Benjamin Barker, esq.
Caston, John Barker, esq.
Catfield, George Cubitt, esq.
Catton, Mrs. Ives.
Clenchwarton, Thomas Hoseason, esq.
Clermont Lodge, Cressingham, Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart.
Cley, John W. Thomlinson, esq.
Cockley Cley, Thomas Buck, esq.
Colney, Jehosophat Postle, esq.
Coltishall, Rev. Dr. Ward.
Costessey Hall and Park, Lord Stafford.
Cringeford Hall, Rev. William John Smyth.
Cromer Hall, Lord Ennismore.
Crown Point, Trowse Newton, Col. Archibald Money.
Crow Hall, Denver, John Thurlow Deering, esq.
Didlington Hall, Lord Berners.
Ditchingham Hall, John L. Bedingfeld, esq.
Downham, William Say, esq.
Drayton, Mrs. Laton.
Dunham, Sir Charles M. Clarke, Bart.
Dunston Hall, Rev. Robert Churchman Long.
Earlham, Joseph John Gurney, esq.
Earsham Hall, General Meade.
Easton Lodge, Thomas Trench Berney, esq.
Eccles Hall, John Ayton, esq.
Elmham Hall, Hon. George John Milles.
Elsing Hall, Mrs. Eaton Browne.
Felbrigg Hall, Admiral Windham.
Feltwell, George R. Eyres, esq.
Filby, Rev. Gibson Lucas.

Ford Place, Thetford, George Beauchamp, esq.
Framingham, Mrs. Rigby.
—— William Buckle, esq.
Garboldisham Hall, the Marquis of Blandford.
Gawdy Hall, Redenhall, the late Rev. John Holmes.
Geldestone, John Kerrich, esq.
Geyton Place, St. Andrew St. John, esq.
Gillingham Hall, Mrs. Bacon Schutz.
Gissing, Rev. Sir William Robert Kemp, Bart.
Gressenhall, J. D. H. Hill, esq.
Gunton Hall, Lord Suffield.
Gunthorpe Hall, Rev. Charles Collyer.
Great Barwick, Derick Hoste, esq.
Great Melton, Edward Lombe, esq.
Great Plumstead, Rev. C. Penrice.
Hackford, Rev. John Bedingfield Collyer.
Hanworth, P. W. Mayow, esq.
Hargham Hall, Sir Thomas Branthwayt Beevor, Bart.
Haverland Hall, William H. Fellowes, esq.
Heacham, Mrs. Styleman.
—— Mrs. Rolfe.
—— Rev. Dr. Davy.
Hedenham Hall, Edward T. Hussey, esq.
Hethersett, John Browne, esq.
—— Richard H. Gurney, esq.
Heydon Hall, William Earle Lytton Bulwer, esq.
High House, Westacre, Anthony Hamond, esq.
Hilborough House, Barney Caldwell, esq.
Hillington Hall, Sir William J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.
Hilgay, William Jones, esq.
Hockham Hall, H. S. Partridge, esq.
Hockwold, Rev. William Newcombe.
—— Hall, Edward Billingsley, esq.
Holkham Hall, Thomas William Coke, esq.
Honingham Hall, Lord Bayning.
Honing Hall, Edward Cubitt, esq.
Houghton Hall, the Marquis Cholmondeley.
Hoveton St. Peter, Mrs. Burroughes.
Hoveton St. John, Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld.
Ingoldesthorpe, John Davy, esq.
Intwood Hall, Joseph S. Muskett, esq.
Kelling, Rev. W. E. Girdlestone.
Kempstone Lodge, Hon. General William Fitzroy.

Kerdeston, Guy Lloyd, esq.
 Keswick, Hudson Gurney, esq.
 — H. Birkbeck, esq.
 Ketteringham Hall, N. W. Peach, esq.
 Kilverstone Lodge, John Wright, esq.
 Kimberley Hall, Lord Wodehouse.
 Kirby Bedon, Sir Hanson Berney, Bart.
 Kirby Cane, Rev. Henry Wilson.
 Lammas, William Lubbock, esq.
 Langley Park, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
 Letton House, Theophilus Thornaugh Gurdon, esq.
 Lexham Hall, the late Frederick Keppel, esq.
 Little Plumstead, Francis Gostling, esq.
 Long Stratton, Mrs. Ellis Burroughes.
 Lyndford Hall, J. W. D. Merest, esq.
 — Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.
 Matlask, Dennis Gunton, esq.
 Melton Constable, Sir Jacob H. Astley, Bart.
 Merton, Lord Walsingham.
 Middleton, Edward Everard, esq.
 Morton, Thomas Trench Berney, esq.
 Mount Ida, Bagthorpe, ———
 Mulbarton, Rev. Dr. Beevor.
 Narborough, Samuel Tyssen, esq.
 Narford Hall, Andrew Fountaine, esq.
 Necton, William Mason, esq.
 Northwold, Thomas Harvey, esq.
 Northrepps Cottage, Miss Gurney.
 Old Buckenham, Rev. Thomas Peyton Slopp.
 Ormesby, Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart.
 Oulton Hall, Rev. Samuel Pitman.
 Oxborough Hall, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart.
 Pickenham Hall, W. L. W. Chute, esq.
 Quebec Castle, Dereham, W. W. Lee Warner, esq.
 Quidenham Hall, the Earl of Albemarle.
 Rackheath House, Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.
 Rainham Hall, Lord Charles Townshend.
 Ravensingham House, Sir Edmund Bacon, P. Bart.
 Riddlesworth Hall, Thomas Thornhill, esq.
 Rollesby, John Ensor, esq.
 Roydon Hall, Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.
 Runcton, Daniel Gurney, esq.
 Ryston Hall, Edward Roger Pratt, esq.

St. Andrew's Hall, Old Buckenham, Hon. Mrs. Herbert.
 Sall House, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart.
 Sandringham Hall, Henry Hoste Henley, esq.
 Scottow Hall, Sir Estridge Thomas Henry Durrant, Bart.
 Sedgeford, Edmund Rolfe, esq.
 Sennowe Lodge, Ryburgh, Edm. Wodehouse, esq.
 Shadwell Lodge, Rushford, Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart.
 Sherringham Hall, Mrs. Upcher.
 Shottesham House, Robert Fellowes, esq.
 Shropham Hall, D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq.
 Sloley House, Rev. Benjamin Cubitt.
 Snarehill, Henry Redhead, esq.
 Snettisham, Mrs. Styleman.
 Somerton Hall, Admiral Stephens.
 Spixworth Park. John Longe, esq.
 Sprowston, John Stracey, esq.
 — Hall, S. H. L. N. Gilman, esq.
 Stanfield Hall, Wymondham, Rev. George Preston.
 Stanhoe, Frederick Hare, esq.
 Starston, Rev. Archdeacon Oldershaw.
 Stiffkey, Captain Loftus.
 Stoke Ferry, Charles Saunders, esq.
 Stow Bardolph, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.
 Stradsett Hall, Thomas Phillip Bagge, esq.
 Stratton Hall, Robert Marsham, esq.
 Swanton Abbots, William Blake, esq.
 Tacolneston Hall, Mrs. Warren.
 Tasburgh, William Gwynn, esq.
 Taverham, Nathaniel Micklethwaite, esq.
 Terrington, Sir Graham Hammond, Bart.
 Thelton Hall, Thomas Havers, esq.
 Thirning, Mrs. Marsham Elwin.
 Thompson, John Baseley Tooke, esq.
 Thorpe Lodge, Colonel John Harvey.
 — House, Sir Robert John Harvey, K.T.S.
 Thursford, Sir Charles Chad, Bart.
 Tofts House, Buckenham, Colonel Peel.
 Wallington Hall, the late Henry Bell, esq.
 Walsingham Abbey, D. H. Lee Warner, esq.
 Weeting Hall, John Angerstein, esq.
 West Harling, Nicholas Wm. Ridley Colborne, esq.
 West Tofts, John Moseley, esq.
 Weston House, H. T. Custance, esq.

Westwick House, John Petre, esq.
 Witchingham, Charles Tompson, esq.
 Witton, near Blofield, John Penrice, esq.
 Wolterton House, the Earl of Orford.
 Woodhastick, John Cater, esq.
 Wood Rising, John Weyland, esq.
 Woodton Hall, John Yelloly, esq. M.D.
 Worstead House, the Hon. and Rev. William Rous.
 Wretham Hall, Wyrley Burch, esq.
 Wroxham, Mrs. Southwell.
 — Rev. John Humfrey.

Peerage. Norfolk, dukedom (1483, forfeited 1572, and restored 1660) and earldom (1644) to Howard, hereditary Earl Marshal of England, and premier peer next to the Blood Royal; Blickling, Hobart of, barony (1728) to Hobart Earl of Buckinghamshire; Castle Rising, Howard of, barony (1669) to Duke of Norfolk; Calthorpe, Calthorpe of, barony (1796) to Calthorpe; Didlington, Berners of, barony (allowed 1832) to Wilson; Hillborough, Nelson of, barony (1801) to Nelson Earl Nelson; Kimberley, Wodehouse of, barony (1797) to Wodehouse; Norwich, earldom (1784) to Gordon Duke of Gordon in Scotland; Rainham, Townshend of, marquissate (1786) and viscounty (1682) to Townshend; Lynn Regis, Townshend of, barony (1661) to Marquis Townshend; Suffield, barony (1786) to Harbord; Thetford, viscounty (1672) to Bennet, Earl of Arlington, now merged in the Fitzroys Dukes of Grafton; Walpole, Walpole of, barony (1723) to Walpole Earl of Orford; Walsingham, barony (1780) to De Grey; Winterton, Irish earldom and barony to Turnour; Wolterton, Walpole of, barony (1756) to Walpole Earl of Orford; Yarmouth, earldom (1793) to Conway-Seymour Marquis of Hertford.

Baronetage. Attleborough, Blomefield, 1807; Beeston St. Lawrence, Preston, 1815; Blofield, Ball, 1801;

Burgh St. Peter's, Leth, 1775; Cranmer Hall, Jones, 1831; Dunham Lodge, Clarke, 1831; Gissing, Kemp, 1641; Hardingham, Dickson, 1802; Hethel, Beevor, 1784; Hillington, Folkes, 1774; Lamas, Lubbock, 1806; Langley Park, Beauchamp-Proctor, 1744; Mount Ida, Lambert, 1710-11; Oxburgh, Bedingfield, 1660; Park Hall in Reedham, Berney, 1620; Rackheath Hall, Stracey, 1818; Sall House, Jodrell, 1784; Scottowe, Durrant, 1784; Shadwell, Buxton, 1800; Stow Hall, Hare, 1818; Thursford, Chad, 1791; Yarmouth, Lacon, 1818.

Representatives returned to Parliament, for East Norfolk, 2; West Norfolk, 2; Lynn Regis, 2; Norwich, 2; Thetford, 2; Yarmouth, 2; total, 12.—The Reform Act entirely disfranchised the borough of Castle Rising; and, by dividing the County, added two to the landed interest.

Produce. Corn, particularly barley; turnips, the basis of Norfolk farming; potatoes; hemp, near Old Buckenham; flax, about Downham; mangel wurzel; mustard; sainfoin. Sheep, much valued for their mutton; cattle; pigs; rabbits, numerous on the sandy heaths; game, particularly pheasants; geese; turkeys, reared to a much larger size than in any other county, and as many as 2,500 have been sent from Norwich in three days to supply the London Christmas markets. Aquatic fowls. Shrimps, at Lynn, whence it is said that in the course of one year as much as seventy tons weight have been transmitted to London; herrings, at Yarmouth, where the method of curing is unrivalled, called "Yarmouth bloaters;" mackarel; crabs and lobsters, particularly at Cromer. Chalk; gun-flints; lime at Stoke Ferry, of a very superior quality; sandstone; a fine white sand in the neighbourhood of Lynn, much used in the making of glass.

Manufactures. Butter, all over the county, but particularly at Downham, whence as much as 90,000 firkins have been sent by water to London in one year. At Downham, a bell foundry and mustard mills. Lynn, Yarmouth, &c. ship-building. NORWICH, bombazeens, introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, 330 of whom took refuge in this city in 1566, from the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands; callimancoes; camblets; cotton shawls, introduced about 1790; crapes, unrivalled in England, introduced about 1340; damasks; duffields; mohair; moreens; Norwich stuffs, introduced by a numerous body of Flemings, who settled in this city in 1336; poplins; stockings; tabinets; iron foundries; silk mill; breweries; and vinegar. Thetford, paper. Wymondham, bombazeens, and spindles, tops, and wooden ware. Yarmouth, silk and crape, employing about 1000 hands.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 33; *City*, 1; *Boroughs*, 3; *Market Towns*, 30; *Parishes*, 722, being a greater number than in any other county in the kingdom; *Parts of Parishes*, 4.

Houses, 64,068.

Inhabitants. Males, 166,892; Females, 177,476; total, 344,368.— By the census of 1831, 390,000.

Families. Employed in Agriculture, 36,368; in Trade, 26,201; in neither, 11,928; total, 74,498.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 5,724; Females, 5,500; total, 11,224. *Annual average* of 1811 to 1820, 10,226.

Marriages, 2,736. *Annual Average*, 2,575.

Burials. Males, 2,908; Females, 3,041; total, 5,949. *Annual Average*, 5,664.

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1821.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Norwich	11,031	50,288	Terrington	} 286	1,408
Gt. Yarmouth	4,158	18,040	St. Clement's		
King's Lynn	2,686	11,258	Holt	264	1,348
Wymondham	917	4,708	Kenninghall	177	1,278
East Dereham	647	3,273	Walsoken	292	1,240
Wells-next the-sea	671	2,950	Banham	221	1,195
Thetford	602	2,922	Methwold	223	1,164
Swaffham	560	2,836	Feltwell St. Mary	} 247	1,158
Diss	410	2,764	& St. Nicholas		
North Walsham	498	2,308	Old Buckenham	232	1,134
Market Downham	440	2,044	Docking	119	1,107
Upwell	327	1,928	Walpole St. Peter	208	1,102
Aylsham	408	1,858	Castle Acre	247	1,100
Attleburgh	337	1,659	Thorpe	134	1,091
Shipdham	246	1,642	Little Walsingham	235	1,067
Redenhall	209	1,641	North Elmham	116	1,046
Fakenham	} 343	1,635	Loddon	144	1,038
Lancaster			Cromer	212	1,023
Hingham	291	1,442	Hempnall	224	1,014
			Pulham St. Mary	} 141	1,009
			Magdalen		

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

Norwich	61,116	Holt	1,622	Loddon	1,175
Yarmouth	21,115	Hingham	1,539	N. Elmham	1,153
Lynn	13,370	Terrington	} 1,466	Cawston	1,110
Wymondham	5,485	St. Clem.		Costessy	1,098
East Dereham	3,946	Docking	1,406	Northwold	1,094
Wells-next-sea	3,624	Castle Acre	1,338	Blofield	1,092
Thetford	3,462	Banham	1,297	Hethersett	1,080
Swaffham	3,285	Horsham	1,279	Toney Saham	1,060
Diss	2,934	Methwold	1,266	Grimstone	1,060
N. Walsham	2,615	Kenninghall	1,251	Pulham	1,046
Upwell	2,590	Walpole St.	} 1,237	Briston	1,037
Aylsham	2,334	Peter		East Harling	1,031
Downham Mkt.	2,198	Cromer	1,232	Watton	1,027
Fakenham Lan.	2,085	Feltwell	1,231	Burnham	} 1,022
Attleburgh	1,939	Old Buckenham	1,201	Westgate	
Shipdham	1,889	Hempnall	1,225	Little Wal-	} 1,004
Walsoken	1,856	Sprowston	1,179	singham	
Redenhall	1,784	Hilgay	1,176		

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April 1815, £1,540,952.

HISTORY.

A. D.

495. On the sands where Yarmouth now stands, Cerdic the Saxon and his son Cenric landed from five ships, and shortly afterwards defeated the Britons.
672. Theodore Archbishop of Canterbury held a synod at Thetford.
868. Lothbroch, the Danish chieftain, driven by a sudden tempest from the coast of Denmark, in a boat by himself, came to England and landed at Reedham.
870. Near Reedham, the Danes under Inguar and Ubba landed.—At seven hills near Thetford, the East Anglians, under Edmund the Martyr, defeated by Inguar and the Danes, who fixed their winter quarters at Thetford.
872. King Alfred in Norwich.
974. East Dereham nunnery destroyed by the Danes.
1004. Thetford and Norwich burnt, and the country devastated by Sweyn or Sueno King of Denmark, in revenge of the massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred II. Sweyn was afterwards defeated by Earl Ulfketul, and driven to his ships.
1010. At Thetford, Ulfketul defeated by the Danes, and the town taken and destroyed. They settled in Norwich this year.
1074. Norwich Castle, after an obstinate defence by the wife of Ralph de Guader Earl of Suffolk and Norfolk, capitulated to William I. the Countess being permitted to join her husband in Denmark.
1085. At Castle Acre died in childbed, Gundred the fifth daughter of William I. and wife of William Warren Earl of Surrey.

A. D.

1122. At Norwich, Henry I. kept his Christmas week.

1173. Norwich taken by the Earls of Leicester and Norfolk, partizans of the young King Henry, in his rebellion against his father Henry II.

1174. Norwich plundered by the Flemings, who came over to assist Hugh Bigod in his rebellion against Henry II.

1190. At Lynn and Norwich, February 6, massacre of the Jews.

1204. Lynn visited by King John.

1216. Norwich Castle and the town of Lynn taken, and the country plundered by Lewis the Dauphin, but Lynn was afterwards retaken by John, who remained there some time, granted a charter to the inhabitants, and gave to the first Mayor his own sword with an embossed and enamelled silver-gilt cup and cover, which are still preserved. On his departure, in crossing the washes to Lincolnshire, John lost all his baggage.

1256. Henry III. at Norwich.

1267. Norwich surprised by the Barons in arms against Henry III. and a booty of £20,000 carried off.

1272. At Norwich, in consequence of a quarrel with the monks, the Cathedral and adjoining monastery were burnt by the citizens. Henry III. who came in person to punish the offenders, fined the city 3000 marks, and caused thirty of the principal rioters to be hanged.

1278. Norwich Cathedral re-consecrated by Bishop Myddelton in the presence of Edward I. and his Queen Eleanor.

1297. At Castle Acre, Edward I. entertained by the Earl Warren.

1340. Edward III. and his Queen Philippa visited his mother Queen Isabel at Castle Rising.—At Norwich they held a great tournament.

1342. Edward III. and Queen at Norwich. The King embarked on board the Yarmouth squadron in his expedition to Brittany.

A. D.

1344. At Castle Rising Castle, the King held his court. He also visited Norwich and Lynn.
- 1348 or 1349. At Yarmouth, upwards of 7,000 persons died of the plague. The county lost by this pestilential disorder, which was called the *black death*, as many as 58,000 persons.
1350. At Norwich, a splendid tournament was held, at which Edward the Black Prince was present.
1358. At Castle Rising, died Isabel, daughter of Philip the Fair of France, and the infamous Queen of Edward II. She had been confined in this place since the execution of her paramour Mortimer in 1330.
1381. Norwich besieged by the insurgents during Wat Tyler's rebellion, but the besiegers were defeated by Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of this diocese, and their leader John Litester taken and hanged.
1382. Great Yarmouth visited by Richard II.
1383. Richard and his Queen went a progress through the county.
1395. Great enormities committed by some Danish pirates cruising off the coast.
1399. On the first of January the river Ouse suddenly ceased to flow between the villages of Snelson and Harrold near Bedford.
1406. Henry IV. at Norwich.—James, son of Robert Bruce King of Scotland, was driven by stress of weather into Cley, when on his voyage to France. He was sent to the Tower of London, where he was confined till 1424, when he was released by order of Henry VI., returned to Scotland, and assumed the crown.
1448. Henry VI. entertained at Norwich; and again in the following year.
- 1469 or 1470. Edward IV., after being put to flight by the great Earl of Warwick, came to Lynn with a great ret-

A. D.

nue, and was lodged at the chapel of the Red Mount. He took shipping here for Flanders.

1471. At Lynn, Edward landed on his return from Flanders.

1485. Henry VII. kept his Christmas at Norwich, and thence went a pilgrimage to Walsingham Abbey.

1498. Henry VII. and royal family, and retinue, entertained at St. Austin's Friary at Lynn.

1506. Norwich nearly consumed by fire.

1527 or 1528. Mary Queen Dowager of France, and sister of Henry VIII. with the Duke of Suffolk, her second husband, visited Lynn. They had visited Yarmouth in 1515.

1531. At Norwich, Thomas Bilney, who may be said to have been the converter of Latimer, burnt for heresy.

1532. From Blickling Henry VIII. conveyed Anne Boleyn and was privately married to her there, or (according to some writers) at Calais. Some authors give the honour of her nativity to Blickling, others to Luton Hoo in Bedfordshire.

1535. At Lynn a Dutchman burnt for heresy.

1537. An insurrection at Walsingham against the suppression of the priory, but soon quelled.

1549. The rebel Kett, with the insurgents on account of the inclosure of common lands, appeared before Yarmouth, but was denied admittance. He then attempted to besiege the place, but a sally of the inhabitants compelled him to retreat. They also had a camp on Rising Chase, Lynn. On Mousehold Heath near Norwich, August 27, the rebels, amounting to 20,000 persons, were defeated by John Dudley the powerful Earl of Warwick; and their leaders, two brothers Robert and William Kett, tanners of Wymondham, who used to hold their councils under a large tree called the Oak of Reformation, taken and hanged Robert on the top of Norwich castle, and William on the steeple or tower of the church of Wymondham, his native place.

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1554. Off Yarmouth, 50 sail of vessels lost in one day.
1555. At Thetford several persons burnt for heresy.
- 1557 and 1558. Several individuals were burnt in Norwich, on a charge of heresy. Others suffered there in 1575.
1569. Marshland drowned, to the great loss of the inhabitants.
1576. Norwich and Lynn visited by Queen Elizabeth.
1578. Elizabeth visited Norwich, August 16, and lodged at the Bishop's palace for some days. She was received and entertained with great pomp and pageantry. She was at Kimberley on the 22d.
1579. At Yarmouth, between May and Michaelmas, 2,000 persons died of the plague, and 4,817 at Norwich.
1581. East Dereham nearly destroyed by fire.
1614. Yarmouth visited by James I.
1615. At Thetford 300 houses burnt, and a similar number at Wymondham. Both of these fires were the acts of incendiaries.
1616. James I. at Thetford May 8.
1642. Captain Sherwood demanded admittance into King's Lynn, but was refused. In his attempt to enter by force he was unsuccessful.—October 12, the Queen with her supplies from Holland, being obliged to put into Yarmouth through stress of weather, was seized by the townsmen and imprisoned.
1642. Lynn, September 16, surrendered by the Royalists after a siege of nineteen days to the Earl of Manchester. It paid upwards of £3,000 for its ransom.
1644. At Yarmouth, sixteen persons hanged for witchcraft by Matthew Hopkins, the "Witch-finder-General."
1664. At Yarmouth, 2,500 persons died of the plague.
1671. Charles II. came to Yarmouth, accompanied by the Duke of York, and a numerous retinue. On September 28, the King was at Norwich.
1679. East Dereham suffered by fire to the amount of £20,000.

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1692. Off Winterton Ness above 200 sail of vessels and 1,000 persons perished in a storm.—At Yarmouth, October 18, William III. landed.
1762. Near Dersingham, a whale, 56 feet 9 inches long and 34 feet 4 inches in girth, taken March 27.
1771. At Welney, a remarkable storm of hail July 16, which cut off sixty acres of wheat.
1791. At Yarmouth there were great riots on account of the high price of provisions.
1795. At Yarmouth, January 19, the Princess of Orange, the hereditary Princess and her infant son, landed when escaping from the revolutionary French in Holland. The Duke of York went to Yarmouth to receive them.
1797. Into Yarmouth, Admiral Duncan, after his victory at Camperdown, October 11, returned with his prizes, viz. seven sail of the line, two of 56 guns, one of 44, and one of 32.—At Lynn was taken a whale which measured 44 feet in length.
1801. From Yarmouth, March 7, sailed the fleet under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, with a part of which the latter achieved the victory at Copenhagen. The Invincible, on the 16th, went down, after getting on the ridge near Hasebro' Sand, with her crew of upwards of 300 men, nearly half of whom were lost. Lord Nelson returned to Yarmouth June 29.
1807. At Yarmouth, November 2, Louis XVIII. of France, under the title of Count de Lisle, landed with the Ducs D'Angouleme and De Berri. It was the first time that a King of France had been seen in England since the battle of Poitiers.
1810. The King of Sweden, who had abdicated his throne, landed at Yarmouth from the Tartar sloop, November 14, under the title of Count Gottorp.
1813. The Prince Regent passed through the county.

EMINENT NATIVES.

Allen, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich, 1608 (died 1673).

Ames, Joseph, typographical antiquary and historian, Yarmouth, 1688-9 (died 1759).

— **William**, calvinistic controversialist, 1576 (died 1633).

Baconsthorpe, John, "Doctor resolutus," Baconsthorpe (died 1346).

Bale, Robert, carmelite friar, historian of his order (died in 1503).

Barrett, John, divine, Lynn Regis (died about 1559).

Bateman, William, Bishop of Norwich, founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Norwich (died 1354).

Bell, Beaupré, antiquary and numismatist, Outwell (died in 1723).

Beloe, William, divine, critic, and translator of Herodotus, Norwich, 1758 (died 1817).

Benhale, Sir Robert, vanquished the Scotch knight Turnbull in 1333.

Berkeley, Gilbert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1501.

Bilney, Thomas, learned divine and martyr at Norwich in 1531, East Bilney.

Boleyn, Sir Geoffrey, Lord Mayor of London in 1457, benefactor, Sall.

— **Sir William**, K.B. grandfather of Anne Boleyn, Sall (died 1505).

Botwright, John, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, temp. Henry VI. Swaffham.

Bourchier, Sir Jehn, Lord Berners, translator of Froissart, &c. Ashwell Thorpe, about 1469 (died 1552).

Brady, Robert, learned physician and historian, Denver (died 1700).

Brakle, John, divine and preacher, Norwich (living 1418).

Breese, Mary, eccentric, great shooter, Lynn Regis, 1721.

Briggs, Augustine, physician and anatomist, Norwich.

— William, physician and oculist, Sall or Norwich, 1642 (died 1704).

Brissingham, Henry de, learned writer, Brissingham (died 1280).

Britton, John, Bishop of Hereford, civilian and controversialist, Witchingham, 1275.

Browne, Edward, eldest son of the celebrated Sir Thomas, physician to Charles II. president of the college, Norwich, 1642 (died 1708).

— John, surgeon, Norwich, 1622.

— Thomas, younger son of Sir Thomas, naval officer, of short but brilliant career, Norwich, 1646 (died abt. 1668).

— Sir William, popular physician and author, and eccentric man, near Lynn, 1692 (died 1774).

BURNEY, DR. CHARLES, very learned Grecian critic, Lynn, 1757 (died 1817).

CAIUS, JOHN, physician, joint founder of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge, Norwich, 1510 (died 1573).

Capon, William, antiquarian draughtsman, and scene-painter, whose productions first raised scene-painting to the dignity of an art, Norwich, 1757 (died 1827).

Castor, Richard de, divine, favourer of Wickliffe, called "Castor the good," Castor (died 1419).

Catton, Charles, artist, coach painter, Norwich (died 1798).

— Walter, philosopher, mathematician, and franciscan divine, Catton (died 1343).

Cawton, Thomas, puritan divine and loyalist, Rainham, 1605 (died 1659).

Chesterton, Thomas, physician and nonconformist divine, Downham, 1715 (died 1770).

Clarke, Christopher, divine, Norwich (died 1742).

CLARKE, SAMUEL, divine and philosopher, Norwich, 1675 (died 1729).

Clover, Joseph, father of the veterinary art, Norwich, 1725 (died 1811).

COKE, SIR EDWARD, Lord Chief Justice, Mileham, 1550.

Colls, John Henry, poet and dramatist, Letheringset, 1764 (died 1823).

Colton, John, Archbishop of Armagh, Tyrington (died 1404).

Cooke, Thomas, miser and benefactor (died 1811).

- Cosin, John, Bishop of Durham, learned author and benefactor, Norwich, 1595 (died 1672).
- Crome, John, landscape painter, Norwich, 1769 (died 1821).
- Cunningham, William, physician, author of "Cosmographica glasse," Norwich, 1531 (died 1559).
- Diceto, Ralph de, Dean of St. Paul's, historian, Diss (living in 1210).
- Diss, Walter of, carmelite friar, confessor to John of Gaunt and his Queen Constance, Diss (died 1414).
- Docking, Thomas de, professor of divinity at Oxford, Docking (died 1270).
- D'Oyley, William, divine and philanthropist, Bergh-Apton, 1745 (died 1814).
- Easton, Adam de, Cardinal, Easton, temp. Richard II.
- Ellys, Anthony, Bishop of St. David's, author, Yarmouth, 1690 (died 1761).
- ERPINGHAM, SIR THOMAS, warrior, and favourer of the Wickliffites, South Erpingham (flourished temp. Hen. V.)
- FASTOLFE, SIR JOHN, warrior, and the presumed prototype of Shakspeare's "Falstaff," Caistor, about 1377 (died 1459).
- Felbrigg, Sir Simon de, K.G. warrior, Felbrigg (flourished temp. Henry VI.)
- Felton, Nicholas, Bishop of Ely, one of James the First's translator's of the Bible, Yarmouth (died 1626).
- Fenn, Sir John, antiquary, publisher of "Paston Letters," Norwich, 1739 (died 1794).
- Fenn, Lady, wife of Sir John, authoress of works for the instruction of youth under the name of Mrs. Lovechild, East Dereham (died 1814).
- Forby, Robert, divine, author of the "Vocabulary of East Anglia," Stoke (died 1825).
- Fountaine, Sir Andrew, antiquarian collector and numismatist, friend of Pope and Swift, Narford, 1675 (died 1753).
- Brigg Price, translator of the continuation of Don Quixote, Narford (died 1825).
- Folsham, Richard de, learned writer and divine (living 1410).
- Foulsham, John, carmelite friar, logician (died 1348).
- Francis, John, divine, Norwich, 1700 (died 1749).
- Fransham, John, "the Norwich polytheist," author, Norwich, 1730 (died 1810).
- Gale or Galeon, William, austin friar, learned and virtuous author (died about 1507).

Godric, St. who, as a hermit, wore out three successive suits of iron clothes ! Walpole (died 1170).

Girdlestone, Thomas, physician and translator of Anacreon, Holt, 1758 (died 1820).

Gonville, Edmund, founder of Gonville College Cambridge in 1348.

Gooch, Sir William, general, Yarmouth, 1681 (died 1751).

Goodwin, John, armenian, 1593.

— Thomas, puritan, chaplain to Cromwell, Rolseby, 1600 (died 1679).

— Timothy, Archbishop of Cashel, Norwich, 1696 (died 1729).

Goslin, John, physician, Norwich (died 1625).

Gourney, Edmund, author against the doctrine of transubstantiation (died about 1643).

Greene, Robert, profligate wit, poet, and miscellaneous writer, Norwich, 1566 (died 1592).

— Thomas, Bishop of Ely, Norwich, 1658 (died 1738).

Gresham, Sir John, merchant, Lord Mayor of London, and patron of learning, Holt, 1507.

— Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, Holt.

— Sir Thomas, merchant, founder of the Royal Exchange, London, Holt,* 1507 (died 1579).

Hale, Alexander de, styled "De Irrefragibilis," and "the fountain of life," learned in the canon law and divinity, Hales† (died 1245).

Hansard, Luke, printer, Norwich, 1752 (died 1828).

Harling, Sir Robert, warrior, Market Harling (slain at Paris in 1435).

Harmer, Thomas, dissenter, orientalist, biblical critic, Norwich, 1715 (died 1788).

Headley, Henry, poet, critic, and editor of Antient Poetry, Irstead, 1766 (died 1788).

Herolveston, Sir John, warrior, Harleston (flourished temp. Richard II.)

Herring, Thomas, Archbishop of York and Canterbury, Walsoken, 1691 (died 1757).

Heveningham, William, regicide, Ketteringham (died 1678).

Hingham, Sir Ralph, Lord Chief Justice to Edward I., Hingham (died 1308).

* More generally considered to have been at London.

† Some accounts assign the honour to Gloucestershire.

- Hobart, Sir James, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. (died 1525).
- Hooke, James, musical composer, Norwich, 1746 (died 1813).
- Howes, Thomas, divine and author, Mourningthorpe, 1729 (died 1814).
- Howard, Henry, Earl of Northampton, K.G. Privy Seal to James I. author, Shottisham, 1539 (died 1614).
- Hurn, William, divine and poet, Hockham (died 1829).
- Ibbot, Dr. Benjamin, ingenious and learned writer and divine, Beachamwell, 1680 (died 1725).
- Ingham, Sir Oliver, K.G. Governor of Aquitaine, Ingham (flourished temp. Edward III.)
- Ives, John, antiquary and author, Yarmouth, 1750 (died in 1776).
- Jerningham, Edward, poet, 1727 (died 1812).
- Keene, Sir Benjamin, statesman, ambassador to Spain, Lynn Regis, 1697 (died 1757).
- Edmund, brother of the above, Bishop of Ely, "the builder of palaces," Lynn Regis, 1714 (died 1781).
- Kenninghall, John of, author of sermons and philosophical treatises, Kenninghall (died 1451).
- Peter, friar and author (died 1494).
- Kett, Henry, elegant scholar and divine, Norwich, 1761 (died 1826).
- Robert and William, brothers, tanners, and insurgents, Wymondham (hanged 1549).
- King, Edward, Pres. A.S. lawyer, author of "Munimenta Antiqua," Norwich, 1734 (died 1807).
- John Glen, author of "Rites of the Greek Church," 1732 (died 1787).
- Kinnebrook, David, mathematician, Norwich (died 1810).
- Knevet, Sir John, Lord Chancellor to Edward III. New Buckenham.
- Langham, Reginald de, controversial divine, Langham (died 1410).
- Legge, Thomas, civilian, dramatist, and antiquary, Norwich, 1535 (died 1607).
- Leng, John, Bishop of Norwich, editor of Aristophanes, 1665 (died 1727).
- L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political and miscellaneous writer, Hunstanton-hall, 1616 (died 1704).
- Sir Hamon, father of Sir Roger, learned and benevo-

- lent man, and active magistrate, Hunstanton (flourished in the reign of James I.)
- Ling, Jeffrey de, antiquary and historian, Ling (died 1390).
- Long, Roger, mathematician, astronomer, and divine, Croxton Park near Thetford, 1680 (died 1770).
- Lovell, Sir Thomas, K.G. statesman, knight banneret, East Harling (died 1524).
- Lynn, Alan of, divine, Lynn Regis, 1420.
- Nicholas of, friar, musician, mathematician, and astrologer, Lyan (died 1360).
- Martin, Thomas, "honest Tom Martin," antiquary, and historian of his native town, Thetford, 1696 (died 1771).
- Merston, Roger de, franciscan professor of divinity at Oxford, Merston (died 1303).
- Minn or Mings, Sir Christopher, admiral, Cockthorpe (died 1666).
- Money, John, general in the army, and author, Trowse Hall (died 1817).
- Monsey, Messenger, physician and humourist, Whitwell, 1693 (died 1785).
- Moss, Dr. Robert, Dean of Ely, theologian, Gillingham, 1666 (died 1729).
- Moulton, John, carmelite friar, excellent preacher, and author of sermons written in 1400.
- Narborough, Sir John, naval hero, Cockthorpe (died 1688).
- Necton, Humphrey, author, Necton (died 1303).
- NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount, hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, Burnham Thorpe, 1758 (died 1805).
- Neve, Peter le, antiquary and collector, 1661 (died 1724).
- Sir William, Clarencieux king at arms, antiquary, Aslacton, 1592 (died 1661).
- Norfolk, Benet of, divine (died 1340).
- Norwich, Sir John de, Vice-Admiral of England to Edward III., Norwich.
- Paine, Thomas, deist and republican, Thetford, 1737 (died 1809).
- PARKER, MATTHEW, the second protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of the Society of Antiquaries, learned and upright, Norwich, 1504 (died 1575).
- Paston, Sir Clement, warrior, benefactor, Paston (died 1599).
- Sir John, warrior, Paston, 1440.
- Sir William, "the good judge," Paston, 1378.
- Sir William, founder of North Walsham school, Paston, (died 1608).

- Pearson, Edward, learned and amiable divine, Norwich, 1756 (died 1811).
- Pearson, John, Bishop of Chester, expositor of the Creed, Creak or Snoring, 1612-13 (died 1686).
- Richard, brother of the bishop, traveller and Grecian scholar, Creak (died 1670).
- Perebourne, John, admiral at the victory off Sluys in 1346, Yarmouth.
- Perne, Andrew, Dean of Ely, wit and benefactor, Bilney (died 1589).
- Phaer, Thomas, physician, translator of Virgil, Norwich (died 1560).
- Pickenham, Osbert, writer, Pickenham (died 1330).
- William, divine, Pickenham (died 1493).
- Poringland or Porland, Richard, divine and author, Porland near Norwich, 13th century.
- PORSON, RICHARD, critic and Greek scholar, East Ruston, 1759 (died 1808).
- Pyle, Edmund, divine, son of Thomas, Lynn (died 1776).
- Thomas, divine and author, Stodley, 1674 (died 1756).
- Rack, Edmund, poet, Ellingham, 1735.
- Rand, Brook, divine and antiquary, Shelton, 1696 (died 1753).
- Rawleigh, William, editor of Bacon's works, Norwich, about 1588 (died 1667).
- Read, Sir Peter, knighted by Charles V. for his valour at Tunis, Norwich (died 1566).
- Rightwise, John, celebrated grammarian, Sall (died 1532).
- Richardson, Sir Thomas, Chief Justice in 1626, Mulbarton, 1568 (died 1634).
- Robinson, Robert, baptist divine, translator of Saurin's sermons, Swaffham, 1735 (died 1790).
- Rugg, William, Bishop of Norwich temp. Henry VIII. North Repps (died 1550).
- Salter, Samuel, divine and Greek scholar, Norwich (died 1778).
- Sayers, James, celebrated satirical poet and caricaturist, Yarmouth (died 1823).
- Frank, physician, poet, and metaphysician (died 1817).
- Scarning, Roger de, Bishop of Norwich, Scarning (died 1278).
- Shadwell, Thomas, poet-laureat, dramatist, and historiographer, Stanton-hall or Weeting, about 1640 (died 1692).

- SHOVELL, SIR CLOUDESLEY**, admiral, Cockley Cley or Cockthorpe, 1650 (drowned 1708).
- Skelton, John**, poet-laureat and king's orator to Henry VIII. Diss (died 1529).
- SMITH, SIR JAMES EDWARD**, founder and President of the Linnæan Society, Norwich, 1759 (died 1828).
- Soames, Dr. Thomas**, loyalist divine, Yarmouth (died 1649).
- Somerton, John de**, preaching friar of great learning, Somerton.
- SPELMAN, SIR HENRY**, antiquary, lawyer, and philologist, Congham, 1564 (died 1641).
- Stalham, John**, nonconformist, author of "*Vindiciæ Redemptionis*" (died 1680).
- Stillingfleet, Benjamin**, naturalist and poet, Wood Norton, 1700 (died 1771).
- Suthfield or Suffield, Walter de**, Bishop of Norwich, Suffield (died 1257).
- Swaffham, John de**, Bishop of Bangor, opponent of Wickliffe, Swaffham (living 1394).
- Swinden, Henry**, historian of his native town, Yarmouth (died 1772).
- Tacesphalus, John**, carmelite friar, commentator on the Revelations, and preacher against the Lollards, Tacolneston (flourished 1404).
- Taverner, Richard**, editor of the Bible, lay preacher, sheriff of Oxfordshire, Brisley, 1505 (died 1575).
- Taylor, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, Scarning, 1625.
- Terrington, Walter**, author, Tyrington, 14th century.
- Thorpe, John**, "*Doctor ingeniosus*," logician, Thorpe (died 1440).
- **Sir William de**, Lord Chief Justice to Richard II. Ashwell Thorpe.
- Tottington, Alexander de**, Bishop of Norwich, Tottington (died 1413).
- Towers, John**, Bishop of Peterborough (died 1648).
- Townshend, George** first Marquis, general and statesman, 1723-4 (died 1807).
- **Sir Roger**, judge, Rainham (flor. temp. Henry VII).
- Tunsted, Simon de**, franciscan divine, mathematician, and musician, Norwich (died 1369).
- Vinke, Peter**, nonconformist divine and author, Norwich (died 1702).

- Walpole, Horatio, Lord Walpole of Woolterton, statesman, brother to Sir Robert, Houghton, 1678 (died 1757).
 ——— Ralph de, Bishop of Ely in 1299, Walpole.
 ——— SIR ROBERT, first Earl of Orford, statesman, Houghton, 1676 (died 1745).
 Walsingham, Robert, divine, Walsingham (died 1310).
 ——— Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Merton, 1719 (died 1781).
 Walstan, St. see his legend in Capgrave, Bawburgh (died 1016).
 WALTER, HUBERT, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Pope's legate, a man of great prudence and moderation, West Dereham (died 1205).
 Watts, William, royalist divine, editor of Matthew Paris, &c. Lynn Regis (died 1649).
 Watson, Robert, author against popery, Norwich.
 Wells, William, scholastic divine, Wells-next-the-Sea (died 1421).
 Wharton, Henry, divine, author of "Anglia Sacra," Worstead, 1664 (died 1694-5).
 Whitaker, Thomas Dunham, divine, antiquary, and historian, Rainham, 1759 (died 1821).
 Wichingham, John de, franciscan divine, philosopher, and preacher, Wichingham (died 1362).
 Wigg, Lilly, naturalist, Smallburgh, 1749 (died 1829).
 Wild, Henry, learned tailor, Norwich, about 1680.
 Wilkins, William, architect, author of an essay on Norwich Castle, Norwich, about 1747.
 Wilson, Arthur, historian and dramatist, Yarmouth, 1595.
 Wimundham, William de, metallurgist, Wymundham (flourished 1293).
 Windham, Sir Thomas, warrior at capture of Tournay in the time of Henry VIII. Wymondham.
 Wodehouse, John, warrior at Agincourt, Kimberley.
 Woodhouse, Robert, mathematician, Norwich (died 1827).
 Young, Arthur, learned and amiable divine (died 1759).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

The face of the COUNTY varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in the kingdom, but the soil is more various than that of any other county in England. It has been said of Norfolk that, "whether we survey it with respect to its climate, its population, its trade and commerce, the character of its inhabitants, the diversified beauties of prospect which embellish it, or especially with respect to the improved state of agriculture, it may with propriety be denominated **THE GLORY OF ENGLAND.**"—Tens of thousands of cattle are fattened here annually for the London and other markets.—The first Militia battalion in England was raised in this county.

ATTLEBURGH was formerly not only a city, but the metropolis of the county.

At **AYLMER** died in 1818, aged 109, Ashton Goodyear.

At **AYLSHAM** died and was buried John Jeggon, Bishop of Norwich, 1617.

At **BABINGLEY** was erected the first Christian church in East Anglia. It was dedicated to the apostle of that nation, Felix the Burgundian, who landed there.

At **BARTON** Church is a very handsome screen, with the figures of twelve saints.

BILLINGFORD was the property and residence of Sir Simon Burley, knight banneret, the favourite of the renowned Black Prince, tutor and Prime Minister of Richard II.; beheaded on Tower Hill, London, in 1388.—The Rectory was the living of William Tindal, author of the "History of Evesham," who died in 1804.

At **BLAKENEY** Friary was educated that eccentric character John de Baconsthorpe.—To the port all fishermen are compelled, by an unrepealed Act of Queen Anne, to bring for sale all fish caught within twenty miles of this part of the coast.

At **BLOFIELD** died in 1369 Percy Bishop of Norwich.

BODNEY Hall was the tranquil retreat of the Nuns of Montargis. On July 9, 1805, here Eloise Adelaide, daughter of the Prince of Condé, took the veil.

BROCKDISH was the Rectory, in 1739, of Francis Blomefield, historian of the county.

At **BROOKE** died Nov. 12, 1816, Mrs. Tabitha Starling, aged above 100.

Of **BURLINGHAM ST. PETER** was Rector, Robert Talbot, Prebendary of Norwich, 1547, an ingenious and industrious antiquary, whose MSS. are now in the library of Benet College, Cambridge.

Of **BURNHAM THORPE** was Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart. who introduced the mangel wurzel and sainfoin into Norfolk. He was honoured with the title of "Father of Saintfoin," and died in 1815, aged 73.—Lord Nelson was born in the parsonage-house, and was created Viscount and Baron Nelson of Burnham Thorpe, titles which became extinct at his death. Lord Nelson's motto, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat," was chosen by Mr. Pitt himself from one of Dr. Jortin's odes.—In the Church is a neat mural monument for its Rector Edward Nelson, father of the hero of the Nile.

BURNHAM WESTGATE or **MARKET BURNHAM** was the Rectory, in 1639, of Dr. Thomas Lushington, scholar and commentator.—There are seven distinct parishes of the name of Burnham in this county.

CAISTOR near Norwich was a station of the Romans, whence the old distich :

"Caister was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built with Caister stone."

CAISTOR HALL, near Yarmouth, was built by the celebrated general Sir John Fastolff, who resided there with great magnificence. At the battle of Verneuil he took prisoner John II. King of France. A very curious and interesting inventory of the effects of this distinguished officer is printed, with numerous annotations by Thomas Amyot, esq. Thes. S.A. in the 21st volume of the *Archæologia*.

At **CASTLE RISING** Castle Isabel Queen of Edward II. was confined during the greatest part of her widowhood, after the execution of her favourite Mortimer, who was buried here. She died here, see p. 143.—This place was once a famous port, according to Sir Henry Spelman and this old stanza :

“ Rising was a sea-port town,
When Lynn was but a marsh :
Now Lynn it is a sea-port town,
And Rising fares the worse.”

—Here died in 1818, aged 103 years, Mrs. Rachel Crawforth.

CAWSTON Church has a curious poor-box, engraved in the *Archæologia* for 1821.—The Manor is held of the Duchy of Lancaster in free soccage, in token of which a mace, surmounted by a brazen hand holding a ploughshare, and another by a bearded arrow, are carried before the lord of the manor or his steward.

At **COLTISHALL** died June 2, 1818, aged 100, Mr. William Warrant.

Of **CROMER** was Robert Bacon, a mariner, who discovered Iceland, and lived in the time of Henry IV.—One of the churches has been swallowed up by the sea, which makes great encroachments here.—The Bay has the appellation of “the Devil’s throat.” Here the sun may be seen to rise out of and set in the sea; an interesting singularity.

In **DERSINGHAM Church** is preserved a curious elaborately carved chest.

At DENVER, his native place, died and was buried, Robert Brady, physician and historian, 1700; and October 25, 1818, aged 100, Mrs. Petts.

At DIDLINGTON Hall is kept up the antient sport of falconry, by Robert Wilson, esq. who has recently established his right to the antient Barony of Berners; and here is a singularly interesting collection of family portraits, including three admirable Holbeins, of Henry VIII. Bouchier Lord Berners, and Bishop Fisher.

Diss was the Rectory and birth-place of John Skelton, poet-laureat to Henry VIII. celebrated for his satires upon the vices of the clergy. He resided there in 1504 and 1511, was suspended for keeping a concubine, and, subsequently incurring the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, died in sanctuary in 1529.

At DITCHINGHAM was living in 1824, in perfect health, Mrs. Hannah Want, who was born Aug. 20, 1720.

At DOWNHAM died in May 1807, in consequence of excessive drinking, Martin King, some time boots at the Castle Inn. He was under four feet in height, and had been exhibited as a dwarf. In August 1815, died Zachary Clarke, quaker, whose whole life was spent in relieving the distresses of his fellow-creatures.

EARLHAM was the Vicarage of William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, and Author of the "Sexagenarian," who died in 1817.

EARSHAM House was the residence of the highly accomplished Joseph Wyndham, esq. author of the letter-press of the "Ionian Antiquities," &c. who died in 1810.

EAST BRADENHAM was the Rectory of Samuel Croxall, author of the "Fair Circassian," &c. who died in 1752.

In EAST DEREHAM Nunnery, which she had erected, was buried Withburga daughter of Anna King of East Anglia. In the conventual church a spring is said to have arisen, and to have passed through the tomb of St. Withburga. This

spring, which is covered with a curious arch, now exists in the church-yard. There is another spring called St. Withburga's well.—It was the Rectory of the sanguinary Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London.—Sir John Fenn, the antiquary, died here in 1794.—In the Church is a very sweet toned organ, mentioned by Dr. Burney in his "History of Music," as a great curiosity. It was built by Schmidt in 1666, and enlarged in 1827. Here is a monument to the poet COWPER, who resided here a few years with his cousin the Rev. Dr. John Johnson, and was buried here in 1800. There are also tablets to Mrs. Unwin and to Miss Perowne, his "best and dearest friends," with some beautiful lines by his biographer Hayley. In St. Edmund's Chapel in the Church is a chest of curious workmanship, brought from the ruins of Buckenham castle, and supposed to be 400 years old.

At EAST RUSTON died February 8, 1803, Mary Helsdon, widow, aged 105 years and eleven months.

EAST WALTON was the Vicarage of George William Lemon, author of a "Derivative Dictionary," &c. He was also Rector of Gaytonthorpe, and Head Master of Norwich free school.

The village of ECCLES has been completely swallowed up by the sea. The steeple of the Church is nearly buried in the sands.

ERPINGHAM, the birth-place of the "gallant knight" so named, has acquired additional celebrity from the exquisitely ludicrous versification of a story from Heywood's "Various History of Women," by Colman in his "Broad Grins."

FELBRIGGE Hall was the residence of that truly independent and patriotic statesman, WILLIAM WINDHAM, who died in 1810. He was buried, in the Church of Felbrigg, and his monument was executed by Nollekens.

FERSFIELD was the Rectory of Francis Blumefield, who

composed and printed his history of the county at this place. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Brockdish.

Of HAPTON was Curate the father of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

HAPPISBURGH was the Vicarage in 1775 of the learned scholar, Dr. SAMUEL PARR, who died in 1825.

HARDINGHAM was the living of the Rev. Walter Whiter, author of "Etymologicon Magnum," who died in 1832.

At HEDENHAM died in July 1781, aged 107, Mr. Paul Houson, a German, who had been in the campaigns of the great Duke of Marlborough.

In HEIGHAM Church, in the suburbs of Norwich, was interred Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, "the Christian Seneca," 1656.

Of HILBURGH was Chaplain, in 1508, John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, London, and founder of St. Paul's school.

On the font in HINGHAM Church is the Greek monostich, ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ. Here is a very magnificent monument, with enriched tabernacles and niches with statues, to Sir Thomas Lord Morley, who died 1435.

The Grand Hall at HOLKHAM, the magnificent seat of the patriotic Thomas Coke, is very beautiful and imposing. The seats of the chairs in the Yellow Dressing Room are of needle-work, by the hand of Lady Leicester. Among the pictures are a recumbent female by Titian; a head of Christ by Leonardo da Vinci; a Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by Guido; the celebrated portrait of the Duke D'Arenberg on horseback, by Vandyck; more Claude's than are to be found in any other collection whatever, including the very fine one of Apollo slaying Marsyas; and Domenichino's landscape, with Abraham preparing to sacrifice Isaac. Among the sculptures is a Faunus; and a Diana, the sending of which out of Rome caused the Earl of Leicester to be placed under arrest. In the library, which is equally rich in printed books

and MSS., are many of the earliest specimens of typography ; and in the latter department, the illuminated *Livy* which Cosmo de Medicis, during the war with Alphonso I. of Naples, sent to the latter as a peace-offering; a splendid Petrarch beautifully illuminated; a very curious Dante; an illuminated Boccaccio; and a folio volume containing thirty-five sheets of original sketches by the hand of Raphael, from antique capitals, pediments, arabesques, &c. besides one or two designs for paintings. They are in general in good preservation, and are done on a reddish paper with a pen and bistre.

St. Bennet's at HOLME was a mitred abbey. The Bishop of Norwich sits in the House of Peers not only in right of his barony, but as titular Abbot of Holme, the only abbacy which was left undissolved at the Reformation. Bishop Montague used the title of Abbot in the time of Charles the First. A part of the gateway only remains, upon which is erected a draining mill.

Of HOLT was Alice Perrers, the celebrated mistress of Edward III.

HOUGHTON Hall was erected by Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, Prime Minister, who lies buried in the Church. This large and splendid house was begun in 1722, and finished in 1735. The noble collection of paintings, described by his son Horace, in his "*Ædes Walpolianæ*," were sold to Catherine Empress of Russia, for the sum of £40,555. In the Church is a monument to Catherine first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, 1737, with an exquisitely beautiful inscription by her son.

In INGHAM Church is the monument of its warlike native, Sir Oliver de Ingham, governor of Aquitaine. The noble collection of sepulchral brasses there has lately been reaved from the tombs and stolen; but figures of them remain in Cotman's Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk.

INTWOOD Hall was a seat of Sir Thomas Gresham, the

founder of the Royal Exchange; and here he entertained John Dudley, the great Earl of Warwick, when on his march against the insurgents under the two Ketts in 1549. Many authors claim for this County the honour of Sir Thomas Gresham's birth, but a greater number assign it to London.

KENNINGHALL was the property and seat of Mary I. when Princess, and an occasional summer residence of her sister Elizabeth, when Queen. The office of Chief Butler at the coronations is claimed by the Duke of Northumberland in right of this manor.—Here died March 8, 1816, Nehemiah Haylett, aged 101.

In KETTERINGHAM Church is the monument of its native, William Heveningham, the regicide.

Of KIRBY CANE was Rector, John Watson, author of "Memoirs of the Stewarts," who was ejected during the usurpation of Cromwell, and died in 1662.

At LANGHAM died, aged 107, Mrs. Lyng, formerly of Baconsthorpe.

In LODDON Church, which he had erected, was buried Sir James Hobart, Lord Chief Justice to Henry VII. and ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, with his wife the foundress of St. Olave's bridge over the Waveney. A very curious painted memorial, representing them kneeling, with the bridge on one side, and with the arms of France and England, is preserved. Sir James resided at Hales Hall in this parish, and died in 1525.

In LUDHAM Church is an antient screen, which has been very handsome. It is singularly interesting as bearing the date of its erection, which was in 1483.

LYNN REGIS was represented in seventeen successive Parliaments by Sir Robert Walpole, whom the inhabitants insisted upon returning, notwithstanding his expulsion from the House.—Women have been frequently executed for the crime of witchcraft here.—Here is preserved a silver gilt cup,

called King John's cup, adorned with beautiful imagery and enamelled work. It was the gift of that monarch on his last visit to the town, and is kept by every succeeding Mayor in memory of their founder and benefactor.—In St. Nicholas's Chapel is a costly monument for its native Sir Benjamin Keene, diplomatist, who died at Madrid in 1757.—Dr. Burney was organist of this town, resided here from 1751 to 1760, and here formed the plan of his "History of Music."—Here died October 1799, aged 78, Miss Mary Breeze, who never lived out of the parish she was born in, was as good a shot as any in the county, regularly took out a license, and kept an excellent pack of hounds. At her desire, her dogs and favourite mare were killed at her death, and buried in the same grave!—In 1811, died Anne Jarrard, aged 111.—The two finest sepulchral brasses in the kingdom are in St. Margaret's Church here.

In MALTBY Church is the figure of a knight templar on a tombstone, of the date of 1250. It is probably a de Mauteby.

At MASSINGHAM settled as a surgeon and apothecary William Bewley, "the philosopher of Massingham," who materially assisted Dr. Priestley in his experimental pursuits, and who first discovered and suggested to him the acidity of mephitic or fixed air. He died in 1783.

Of MORTON was Rector the elegant Greek and Latin scholar, Robert Le Grice, whose life was a mixture of singular oddities, infirmities, and excellencies. He died in 1790.

Of MOURNINGTHORPE was Rector, Thomas Howes, author of "Observations on Books," and controversialist, called by Dr. Parr "the Delian Diver," who died at Norwich in 1814, aged 86.

At NARFORD Hall is a fine assemblage of Pictures, and a singularly rare and large collection of porcelain, painted from the designs of Raphael D'Urbino, &c.; as well as a noble library of printed books and MSS. all collected by Sir Andrew Fountaine,

At NEW BUCKENHAM died October 31, 1813, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, in her 101st year.

NORTH ELMHAM was an Episcopal See jointly with Dunwich in Suffolk, till removed to Thetford, and subsequently to Norwich. Here was a palace of the Bishops of East Anglia and Norwich, which was converted into a Castle by its warlike inhabitant Henry Spencer.

NORTH RUNCTON was the Rectory of Dr. Neville Maskeleyne, astronomer-royal, who died February 10, 1811.

At NORTH WALSHAM Free School the gallant Nelson was sometime a pupil.—In the Church is a handsome monument to Sir William Paston, founder of its free school, 1608.

Of NORTHWOLD were Rectors, Robert Burhill, the friend of Sir Walter Raleigh, whom he assisted in the critical part of his "History of the World," and lies buried in the church; and in 1780, Richard Watson, the celebrated Bp. of Landaff.—In the Church is a very interesting Holy Sepulchre, or sculptured memorial of that holy place.

NORWICH. Among the more eminent of its Bishops who had sepulture in the Cathedral were the founder, 1119; John of Oxford, diplomatist and historian, 1200; Pandolphus Masca, 1226, a Cardinal, to whom as Pope's legate John surrendered his crown; John Salmon, Lord Chancellor, 1325; Walter Ayermin, Lord Chancellor, 1336; Anthony de Beck, poisoned by his servants at Heveningham, 1343; Thomas Percy, youngest brother of the Earl of Northumberland, founder of the steeple, (which is 315 feet high) died at Blofield, 1369; Henry Spencer, who was consecrated by Pope Urban VI. in person, commanded his army in France against Clement VII., and was the first prelate who quartered the episcopal arms with his own, 1406; James Goldwell, the only enriched monument with an effigies now in the cathedral, 1498; Richard Corbet, wit and poet, 1635; and the learned Richard Montague, with the simple inscription "*Depositum Montacuti Episcopi*," 1641.—In the Cathe-

dral were also buried Sir Thomas Erpingham, and Robert Talbot, antiquary, friend of Leland, 1558.—At Norwich was the only house in this kingdom, of Friars of the Order de Pica, who wore black and white garments.—About the year 1300, this city was enclosed with walls, having twelve gates and about thirty-six towers; and there were as many as sixty churches and chapels. There are now thirty-six churches.—In the keep of the Castle has, within a few years been discovered a very interesting Norman arch with enriched mouldings. It has not been seen by many antiquaries, and will amply repay the visitor.—In the Mayor's council-chamber is preserved the sword of Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, the Spanish admiral, presented by Lord Nelson to the corporation, accompanied by a letter in the hand-writing of the latter. Both are inclosed in a neat mural naval trophy in honour of the gallant victor.—In St. Peter's Mancroft was buried Sir Thomas Browne, physician and antiquary, author of the "Religio Medici," who died in this city in 1682. The house in which he resided is Swann's china and glass warehouse.—Of the old custom of placing posts before the doors of the chief magistrates, two specimens remain. One, on Tombland, exhibits the figures of Sampson and Hercules.—In 1751 was confined in the Bridewell, at the time it was burnt down, that extraordinary being, "Peter the Wild Youth," who was lost in a wood in Germany when a child, and found naked and wild at the age of twelve.—At the Free Grammar School were educated Archbishop Parker; Bishops Cosin and Green; Sir Edward Coke; Dr. Caius, the founder of College at Cambridge; Wild, the orientalist, or "the learned tailor;" Benjamin Stillingfleet, the naturalist; Lord Nelson; Headley the poet; Maltby, the present Bishop of Chichester, pupil of PARR; and Monk, the present Bishop of Gloucester,—Here resided the Rev. Francis Blomefield, historian of the county.—Edward Cave, the originator of the Gentleman's Magazine, assisted in the esta-

blishment of the *Norwich Gazette* newspaper in 1706.—Here, in 1651, died Dr. Arthur Dee, physician to Charles I. author on Hermetical science, and son of the famous Dr. John Dee.—In the Episcopal Chapel were buried Bishops Edward Reynolds, 1676, and Anthony Sparrow, 1685.—Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, the learned author of the “*Connection of the History of the Old and New Testaments*,” was Dean of Norwich in 1702.—Here died, June 7, 1813, the widow Herring, in her 106th year; on April 10, 1819, aged 101, Charles Grimmer, a collector of hare and rabbit skins; and on May 14, 1820, in her 104th year, Mrs. Laney.—The very celebrated musician Dr. Crotch is a native of Norwich; as is Mr. John Sell Cotman, the eminent artist in water-colours, who has done more by his etchings to illustrate the antiquities of Norfolk than has been done for any other county in England whatever.—St. Laurence’s pump is a curious piece of antiquity. It was constructed by Robert Gibson in 1576, and has a quaint inscription.

At OULTON died May 26, 1814, Mrs. Margaret Dent, aged 100.

OXBURGH was the Rectory of Parkin, the continuator of Blomesfield’s history.

At OXNEAD was buried Clement Paston, who was called by Henry VIII. “his champion,” by the Protector Somerset “his soldier,” by Queen Mary “her seaman,” and by Queen Elizabeth “her father.”

PULHAM was the Rectory in 1728, of William Broome, poet, who assisted Pope in his translation of Homer:

“Pope came clean off with Homer, but they say

Broome went before, and kindly swept the way.”

He died November 16, 1745.

RAINHAM Hall, was erected in 1630 by Inigo Jones. It was the principal residence of that excellent man, George Viscount Townshend, who commanded at the capture of Quebec, Wolfe being slain, and Monckton severely wounded.

Here is the *Belisarius* by *Salvator Rosa*, considered one of his finest works, and presented by the King of Prussia to Charles Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State. There is also a very fine collection of portraits, of the time of Queen Elizabeth by *Cornelius Janssen*; and a great number of the most illustrious individuals of the reign of Queen Anne and George I.

At **RANWORTH** died, February 25, 1816, in his 104th year, William Browne.

In **RAVENINGHAM** Church was buried Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England to Edward III.

At **REEDHAM** died, May 31, 1816, John Andrews, a labouring bricklayer, in his 104th year.

REEPHAM was remarkable for three churches in one church-yard, viz. one each for the parishes of Reepham, Whitwell, and Hackford. The latter was long since burnt down, but the former present a singular appearance, being joined together.—Of Reepham the talented artist Richard Westall is a native.—Here was an image of "Our Lady" with a celebrity only inferior to that at Walsingham; and there still remains the ornamented tomb of Sir Roger de Kerdiston, who died 1337.

Of **SAHAM TONY** was Rector, Dean Humphrey Prideaux, author of the "*Life of Mahomet*," who died in 1724.

SCARNING was the first preferment of Robert Potter, translator of *Æschylus*, who died in 1804, aged 83.

SCULTHORPE was the retirement of the famous warrior, Sir Robert Knolles, who rose from the rank of a common soldier, and died here in 1407, but was buried at the White Friars, London.

At **SKEYTON** was buried Robert King, formerly servant to William Earl of Yarmouth, who died in May 1727, in his 103d year. He had an entire new set of teeth at 93.—Of this place was Rector in 1744, Philip Francis, the translator of *Horace*, &c,

SOUTH CREAK was the Vicarage of Dr. Samuel Vince, professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, who died in 1821.

At **SOUTH WALSHAM** died, 1761, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

SPIXWORTH was the Rectory of John Hoadley, Archbishop of Armagh.

In **SPROWSTON** Church is the monument of Mi'es Corbet, one of the regicides, who was executed in 1661.

At **STALHAM** died, in 1828, aged 103, Isabella Perowne.

At **STRATTON STRAWLESS**, the seat of his friend Mr. Marsham, in 1775, Benjamin Stillingfleet composed his "Calendar of Flora."

At **SURLINGHAM** died in August 1821, Mrs. Elizabeth Utting, in her 104th year.

SWAFFHAM is much celebrated for its coursing matches and horce races.

TERRINGTON was the Rectory of Edmund Gonville, the founder of Gonville College, Cambridge, in 1348.

THETFORD was the metropolis of East Anglia, and created an Episcopal see in 1070.—It had at one time eight monasteries, twenty churches, and other religious foundations.—It had the privilege of a Mint.—In the Priory were interred its founder Roger Bigod, who came over with William I., and was created Earl of Norfolk, 1100; his descendants Hugh 1178; Roger, 1218; Hugh, 1225; Roger, first Marshall of England, 1269; Roger, last of his family Earls of Norfolk, 1306; John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son of the first Duke, 1460; John his successor, 1474; John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk of his family, slain at Bosworth Field in 1485; his son Thomas, Lord High Treasurer, 1524; and Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII., 1536.—The Free School has a very interesting porch.

THORP was the Rectory in 1701 of the antiquary Thomas Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph.

At **TILNEY** died in 1818, aged 109, Ashton Goodyear.—

In the Church-yard is the stone coffin of one Hickifric, supposed to be a Knight Templar. This is the original of that favourite story, well known to almost every child above six years old, of "The famous Exploits of Thomas Hickathrift the Giant."

In TITTLESHALL Church is the monument of the great luminary of the law, Sir Edward Coke, who died 1634.

WALSINGHAM, where there are beautiful remains, was celebrated for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which many of our Kings and Queens made pilgrimages. Henry VIII. came from Basham barefooted. It was seized by order of Cromwell, Vicar General, and burnt at Chelsea.

Wayland Wood, or "Wailing Wood," near WATTON, is the scene of the well known ballad of "The Children in the Wood." Its name is however derived from the hundred in which it is situate.

At WELLS died November 30, 1820, aged 102, Mr. John Walden.

At WEST DEREHAM died in 1813, Mr. T. Armstrong, clerk of the parish, in his 101st year.

Of WHITWELL was proprietor that curious eccentric, Messenger Monsey, the surgeon and physician.

At WITCHINGHAM resided John Norris, esq. founder of the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge, who died 1777.

Of WIVETON was incumbent in 1779 the Rev. James Hackman, the English Werter, whose extraordinary murder of Miss Ray, the favourite of the Earl of Sandwich, excited so lively an interest, and which is detailed in a work called "Love and Madness."

At WINFARTHING Church was formerly a famous sword, called "the good sword of Winfarthing," to which pilgrimages were made. See Bacon's "Reliques of Rome."

At WOLTERTON is the celebrated chef-d'œuvre of Rubens' landscapes, well known under the name of "the Rainbow,"

purchased some years back from Mr. Watson Taylor's collection by the present Earl of Orford, for 2,600 guineas.

WORSTED gave name to the woollen stuffs commonly called worsteds, from their having been first manufactured there by the Flemings who fled from the persecutions under the Duke D'Alva.—The Church has a particularly beautiful screen, still finer than those at Ludham and Barton.

In WYMONDHAM Abbey was buried its founder William de Albin, 1156, and four of his descendants, all Earls of Arundel.—The Rev. James Bentham, author of the History of Ely, was Vicar here in 1767.—Henry Peacham, author of the "Complete Gentleman," was Master of the Free School.—Died, aged 104, Mr. John Brown, carpenter, who retained his faculties till within a week of his death, and often walked twenty miles a day.—The house supposed to have belonged to Kett the rebel was pulled down in 1814.

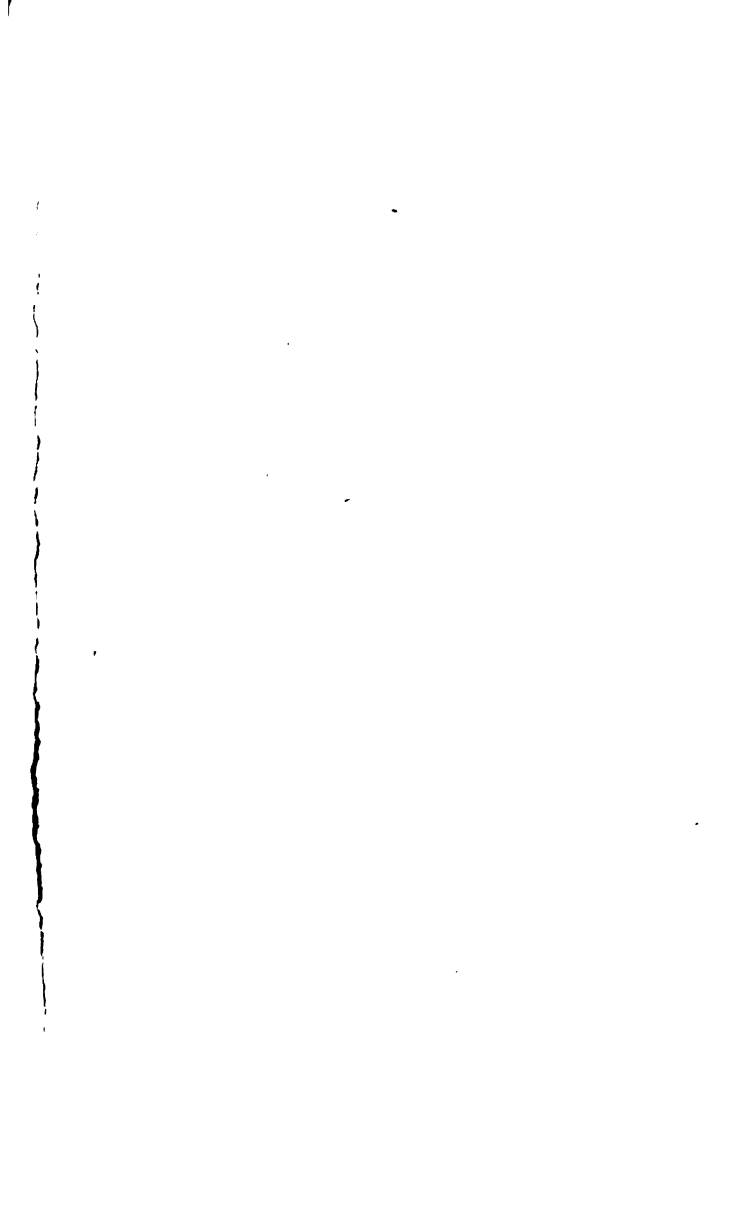
YARMOUTH, or Great Yarmouth, enjoys more privileges than any other town in the kingdom.—The Roads were first made a station for men of war in 1796.—The Quay is considered the finest if not the longest in England, or in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted. It is in some places 150 yards in breadth, and has a delightful promenade in the centre, planted on each side with trees.—At the siege of Calais in 1346, Yarmouth supplied the King with forty-three ships, and with more sailors than any other sea-port in England, London not excepted.—The organ in the Church is said to be only inferior to that of Haerlem in Holland. In the church is a tablet to Henry Swinden, historian of the town, who died January 11, 1772. In the Vestry is a collection of about two hundred antient volumes, and a very curious and singular library table, or reading-desk, containing six shelves, which revolves upon an axis, and, by a mechanical construction, preserve their level, presenting alternately the various volumes for consultation with the greatest ease.—Among the peculiarities of the place, are the numerous

lanes or "rows" communicating from one street to another, and the low narrow trucks, drawn by horses, which are consequently necessary. Few towns in the country contain so great a population in so small a space.—The Star Inn was the residence of President Bradshaw.—Here is shown the house in which Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, Ireton, resided, and the room wherein the monarch's death was first resolved on.—At the Barracks resides Captain G. W. Manby, a native of Denver, and the inventor of the plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners by means of a communication by a rope attached to a shot fired from a cannon. About 600 sailors now living owe their existence to his exertions.—In the library of Mr. Dawson Turner is an illustrated copy of Blomefield's History of Norfolk, in twenty-two quarto volumes, containing above two thousand original drawings of great beauty and fidelity, the productions of his daughters. In the same apartment are many typographic treasures; and a singularly curious and extensive series of autograph letters, accompanied by privately etched portraits, and biographical and literary anecdotes.—At Mr. Penrice's, among many splendid paintings, is the Judgment of Paris by Rubens, which cost the late Mr. Penrice three thousand guineas, and for which his late Majesty is said to have offered five thousand pounds.—Here died, October 9, 1793, aged 111, Matthew Champion, who was at the battle of Boyne with his father in 1689; in 1810, aged 102, the widow Hunter; in 1812, aged 103, A. Royals; in 1813, aged 103, Mrs. Martha Briggs, widow; and in 1823, aged 105, Luke Waller.—At South Town, locally situate in Suffolk, but forming part of the borough of Yarmouth, died in 1728, aged 85, Bridget Ireton, the third daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. During the latter part of her life she had conducted the salt-works for her subsistence.

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London. Published 1822, by Nichols & Son, 28 Parliament Street.

SUFFOLK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Norfolk: East, German Ocean: South, Essex: West, Cambridgeshire.

Greatest length, 47: greatest breadth, 27: square 1566 miles: statute acres. 979,200.

Province, Canterbury. Diocese, Norwich. The parishes of Hadleigh, Monk's Isleigh, and Moulton, are peculiars of the Archbishop; and Freckenham is a peculiar of the Bishop of Rochester.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Cenomanni, a tribe of the Iceni. Earthworks, Fleam Dyke, and Reche or Devil's Dyke.

Roman Province, Flavia Cæsariensis. Stations, Combretonium, Stratford; Extensium, Easton Ness; Garianonum, Burgh Castle; Sitomago, Stowmarket; Villa Faustina, Wulpit. With the exception of the Garianonum, these stations are but of doubtful appropriation. **Encampments, Brettenham; Felixstowe, called Walton Castle; Habyrdon near Bury; Icklingham, called Kentfield; Stowlangtoft and Stratford, on the banks of the Stour.** **Remains discovered at Aldeburgh, tessellated pavement with figure of a lion in the centre, April 23,**

1832; Benacre, in 1786, glass vessel with 900 silver coins; Blithburgh, urns; Burgh Castle, urns of bones, coins, a spear-head, and a variety of domestic utensils and ornaments; Dunwich, coins and urns; Eye, leaden pot of gold coins and medals in 1781, and urns in 1818; Felixstow, coins and urns; Geldeston, near Beccles, a bracelet; Great Wenham, coins, pottery, ashes, bones, and a sacrificial knife; Icklingham, coins and fibulæ; Ixning, coins and tiles for pavements, some of which are preserved in the church; Ixworth, coins; Melford, urns, glass vase, coins; Pakenham, fine tessellated pavement; Parham, in a field called Friar's Close, bones, urn, and spear-head in 1734; Stowlangtoft, coins; Walton, coins; Welnetham, potsherds and platters, urns, sacrificial knife, spear-head, bricks, &c. *Roads*, Ikenild Street, enters from Cambridgeshire, passes by Newmarket, Kentford, Nackford, Wordwell, and Ixworth, and goes to Caistor and Burgh Castle in Norfolk; the road from Colchester, or Camelodunum, to Caistor, crosses the Stour; and the Worstead Way, from Colchester to Cambridge, passes by Haileybury.

Saxon Octarchy, East Anglia. *Remains discovered at* Mendlesham, about 1700, a silver crown weighing sixty ounces, supposed to have belonged to the Kings of East Anglia; and in the same parish, in 1758, a gold concave ring, with a Runic or Slavonic inscription.

Danish Encampments, Southwold, on the top of a hill called Eye Cliff. *Earthworks*, Barnham, ten or eleven tumuli.

Abbeys. Burgh, built by Furseus an Irish monk, temp. Sigebert; Bury St. Edmund's, by King Canute in 1020, the church-gate, erected early in the 12th century, and

the great western gate-house, erected in the 14th century remains ; Leiston, by Ranulph Glanville, Chief Justice of England, in 1182, extensive and picturesque remains ; and Sibton, by William de Casineto, about 1150, some interesting ruins.

Priories. Albourn, the site now a farm-house ; Blithburgh, cell to the abbey of St. Osyth in Essex, by which it is supposed to have been founded ; Bricet, by Ralph Fitzbrian and Emma his wife, about 1110 ; Butley, by Ranulph Glanville, founder of Leiston Abbey, in 1171, the gateway is nearly entire ; Clare, by Earl Aifric temp. Canute, made a cell to Bec in Normandy by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, in 1090, converted into a dwelling house, still retaining the appearance of its original destination ; Chipley ; Creting St. Mary's, cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy ; Creting St. Olave's, given by Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, temp. William I. to the abbey of Greistein in Normandy ; Dodneis, by one Wymarus or, as others write, by the ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk ; Edwardstone, by Hubert de Montchensy, about 1114, cell to Abingdon, and subsequently to Colne ; Eye, by Robert Mallett, a Norman baron, temp. Wm. I. cell to Bernay, afterwards independent, some ruins ; Felixstow, by Roger Bigod, the first Earl of Norfolk, cell to Rochester, some few remains ; Fornham All Saints, or Babwell, by some Franciscans expelled from Bury Abbey, about the middle of the 13th century ; Herringfleet, by Roger Fitz Osbert of Somerley, the last of that family, temp. Henry III. ; Hoxne, by Bishop Herbert de Losinga 1101, cell to Norwich ; Ipswich, Holy Trinity, before 1177, by Norman Gastrode ; Ipswich, St. Peter's, temp. Henry II. or Richard I. by the ancestors of the Lacy family, on the site of which Cardinal Wolsey erected his college ; Ixworth, about 1110, by Gilbert de Blount,

a Norman nobleman ; Kersey, before 1190 ; Letheringham, cell to Ipswich ; Mendham, temp. Stephen, by William de Huntingfield, part converted into a farm-house ; Rumburgh, temp. William I. by Stephen Earl of Britany, cell to Holme Abbey, Norfolk ; Snape, in 1099, by the Martells, cell to Colchester Abbey ; Stoke-juxta-Clare, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, in 1124, translated hither from Clare Castle by Richard de Tonebridge, Earl of Clare ; Stoke-juxta-Nayland, before William I. ; Sudbury, according to Leland by Archbishop Sudbury and John de Chertsey, but Weever says by Baldwin de Shimpling and Mabel his wife, cell to Westminster Abbey ; Wangford, by Doudo Asini, ante 1160, cell to Thetford in Norfolk ; Wherstead, by Sir Robert de Sackville, kt. temp. Stephen ; Woodbridge, by Sir Hugh Rous, knt.

Nunneries. Bruisyard, formerly a chantry, made a nunnery in 1366 by Matilda de Lancaster, Countess of Ulster ; Bungay, by Roger or Robert de Glanville, and his lady the Countess Gundreda, about 1160, in ruins ; Campsey Ash, by Joan and Agnes de Valoines, two sisters, before 7 Richard I. ; Flixton, about 1258, by Margery daughter of Jeffery Harnes, and widow of Bartholomew de Creek ; Redlingfield, in 1120, by Manasses de Gratia, Earl of Guisnes and Emma his wife.

Friaries. Bury, Grey, about 1256. Clare, Austin, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1248. Dunwich, Black, by Sir Roger de Holish, kt. ; Grey, by Richard Fitz-John and Alice his wife, temp. Henry III. Gorleston, Austin, temp. Edward I. by William Woderove and Margaret his wife. Ipswich, Black, temp. Henry III. ; Grey, temp. Edward I. by Sir Robert Tiptot, of Nettlested ; White, about 1279, by Sir Thomas de Loudham, &c. Orford, Austin, begun 23 Edward I. by Robert de Hewel.

Sudbury, Black, temp. Edward I. by Baldwin de Shipling and his wife. Welnetham, Crutched, ante 2 Edward I.

Preceptories. Dunwich, ante 1252; Gislingham, 34 Edward I.

Commandery. Battisford, temp. Henry II.

Colleges. Bury, Jesus, temp. Edward IV. Campsey Ash, by Maud Countess of Ulster, in 1347, removed to Brusyard in 1354. Clare. Denston, by Sir John Howard, and John Broughton, junr. 14 Edward IV. Glemsford, temp. Edward the Confessor. Mettingham, 6 Richard II. by will of Sir John de Norwich, Vice-Admiral of England. Stoke-juxta-Clare, by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, in 1415, from a priory. Sudbury, in 10th century. Wingfield, in 1362, by will of Sir John Wingfield.

Hospitals. Beccles, t. Edw. III. for lepers, now used as a barn. Bury, Maison Dieu, t. Ed. I.; St. Nicholas, as early as 1223; St. Peter, by Abbot Anselm, temp. Hen. I.; St. Stephen; St. Saviour, began 1184 by Abbot Samson, the gate-house, of a later period, and part of the enclosure walls remain. Clare. Dunwich, Maison Dieu, temp. Henry III.; St. James, temp. Richard I. Eye, 1329, for lepers. Gorleston, in 1372. Ipswich, St. Mary Magdalen, ante 1199, for lepers; St. James; St. Leonard. Orford. Sibton. Sudbury, temp. John, by Amicia, Countess of Clare.

Churches. Aldborough, singular porch; Alderton, the steeple in ruins; Ashfield, in ruins; Barnham, in ruins; Beccles, a noble square campanile tower, distinct from the church; Blithburgh, very handsome; Braysworth, an enriched Norman doorway with pointed pediment; Brighter, round tower; Bungay St. Mary, fine tower;

Bury, St. Mary's; Buxlow, in ruins; Clare, a beautiful structure; Creting All Saints; Corton; Covchithe, the ruins of a large one enclosing the present; Dunningworth, in ruins; Dunwich, in ruins; Endgate, in ruins; Flixton, in ruins; Fordley, in ruins; Fornham St. Genevieve, the tower in ruins; Framlingham, a stately edifice built by the Mowbrays Earls of Norfolk; Haslewood, in ruins; Hengrave, round tower; Holton, Norman south doorway; Ickworth, lancet arches; Ipswich, St. Laurence, begun by John Botold, who died 1431; Ipswich, St. Mary at Quay, about 1448; Ipswich, St. Mildred, part of the town hall; Kessingland, in ruins; Lavenham, particularly fine; Little Saxham, with a round tower of singular beauty; Loudham, in ruins; Lowestoft, erected before 1366; Mells, in ruins; Northales, a very fine ruin; Orford, some considerable Norman ruins at the east end; Risby, with a round tower; South Town, in ruins; Stowlangtoft, built 1370; Thurleston, used as a barn; Whitton; Wirdwell, a small and curious specimen of Norman architecture; Wisset, Norman doorways; Wiston, Norman remains; Woodbridge, built by John Lord Segrave and his Countess, temp. Edward III.; Woolpit and Wetherden, remarkable for their flint-work.

Chapels. Bury, now the Cock public-house; Chilton, now a thatched cottage; Dunwich, remains of two, belonging to the hospitals of St. James and Maison Dieu; Haslewood, in ruins; Hintlesham; Knoddishall, in ruins; Leiston Abbey, in ruins; Lindsey, in ruins; Orford; Redlingfield Priory, in ruins; Ringshall, in ruins; Southwold, rebuilt about 1460; Sudbury, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in ruins; Stratton, the ruins overgrown with trees; Thorp, in ruins.

Fonts. Blithburgh; Clare; Framlingham; Hengrave; Ipswich, St. Peter's, very heavy and curious, of black marble; Kessingland, octagonal, with images of saints; Letheringham, curious; Lowestoft; Luckford; Melton, with curious scriptural sculptures; Onehouse, of unhewn stone; Orford, curious; Pakefield, the cover of which is a model of the tower and spire of Norwich cathedral; Rushbrook; Snape, hexagonal, highly ornamented; Ufford, with a very rich and beautiful cover; Worlingworth, very elegant, formerly belonged to Bury Abbey.

Castles. Bungay, built by the Bigods Earls of Norfolk, walls remain, and part of the keep and subterranean passage; Burgh, in the form of a parallelogram, some walls of considerable extent, flanked with semicircular bastions, remain; Chibton, now a dwelling-house; Clare, erected by the Earls of Clare, a fragment of the keep remains; Eye, built by Robert Mallett, a Norman baron, walls remain; Framlingham, by Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, remains of very strong walls, the ramparts 44 feet high and 8 thick, and flanked with 13 square towers; Haughley, Saxon, some ruins; Ipswich, destroyed by Henry II. in 1176; Lidgate; Mettingham, built by John de Norwich, temp. Edward III. the turreted gate-house and some of the walls remain; Offton, said to have been built by Offa, King of Mercia, after he had slain Etheldred King of East Anglia; Orford, erected temp. Henry II. by Glanville Earl of Suffolk; Sudbury, said to have been built in the time of Alfred by one Hastings; Walton, destroyed in 1176, the stones have been used in all parts to pave the footpaths, and the site has been entirely washed away by the sea; Wingfield, originally built by Michael de la Pole, the first Earl of Suffolk, the south front is still entire,

Mansions. Claydon, Mock Beggar's Hall, temp. James I. ; Coddenham Hall, the seat of the Bennetts, now a farmhouse ; Coldham Hall, the seat of the Rokewoods, of the time of Elizabeth ; Erwardon Hall, with a whimsical and curious porch ; Flixton Hall, built about 1615 ; Freston Tower, built by the Latimers, temp. Henry VIII. Gedding Hall ; Gifford's Hall, of brick, built by Peter Gifford, temp. Henry VIII. ; Hadleigh, the rectorial gatehouse, built by Dr. William Pykenham, Chancellor of Norwich, 1471 ; Haughleigh, antiently the seat of the Sulyards ; Hawstead, repaired or rebuilt by Sir William Drury, temp. Elizabeth ; Helmingham Hall, a quadrangular building erected temp. Henry VIII. surrounded by a moat, and approached by two drawbridges ; Hengrave Hall, formerly the seat of the Kitsons, but now of the Gages, built 1538, esteemed one of the finest old fabrics in England ; Kentwell, a fine house of the Clopton family, built temp. Elizabeth ; Little Wenham, built in 1569 ; Melford Hall, built temp. Elizabeth, a fine brick mansion ; Mildenhall, formerly belonging to the Hanmer family, of the time of Elizabeth or James ; Playford Hall, the old seat of the Feltons ; Rose Hall, Beccles, temp. James I. ; Rushbrooke, erected by the Jermyn family in the time of Queen Elizabeth ; Seckford Hall, Great Bealing ; West Stow Hall, of brick, of the time of Henry VIII., which belonged to the Crofts.

Crosses. Icklingham, "the Pilgrim's Cross," in a direct line with Becket's shrine at Canterbury ; Lavenham.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Alde, rises in Knoddishall, and falls into the sea near Aldeburgh; Blythe, rises near Laxfield, and falls into the sea at Southwold; Breton; Deben, rises near Debenham; Gippen or Gipping, rises at Wetherden, Rattlesden, and near Gipping by Mendlesham, which unite at Stowmarket, and empties itself into the Orwell just below Ipswich; Larke, a branch of the Ouse; Little Ouse; Ore, rises about Dennington, falls into Hollesley Bay near Aldeburgh; Orwell, or the Ipswich Water, rises in the middle of the county, runs by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour from Manningtree, goes into Essex; Stour, rises on the borders of Cambridgeshire; Waveney, the boundary of the county in its whole course from Norfolk, passing by Beccles and Bungay; and Yare.

Inland Navigation. The River Larke from Mildenhall to Bury; the Little Ouse; the Stour, for barges; the Blythe to Halesworth; the Orwell from Ipswich to Harwich in Essex; and the Waveney to Bungay. A new cut has just been formed, which enables sea-borne vessels of about 200 tons burthen to come from the German Ocean, by Lowestoft and Mutford Bridge, across Lake Lothing, into the Waveney to Beccles, a distance of 15 miles: it is a branch of the communication now forming to Norwich. Canal from Stowmarket to Ipswich, 16 miles in length, cost £26,380, opened in 1793.

Lakes. Ashby, decoy water; Bosmere near Needham, of thirty or forty acres; Fritton, a decoy, adjoining the road from Yarmouth to St. Olave's Bridge, Haddiscoe; and Lothing.

Eminences and Views. Beccles, church-yard, very expansive view over a beautifully verdant country; Bloodmore Hill; from Bungay to Beccles the views are interesting and varied; Burstal, fine view; Corton Cliff, delightful and extensive prospect of the sea; Dunwich Cliff, extensive view of the German Ocean; Felixstow Beach, a most enchanting spot; Freston tower, beautiful view of the Orwell and town of Ipswich; Gorleston, maritime views; Livermere, Ickworth, and Ampton Parks; Long Melford, the neighbouring scenery is very beautiful; Mettingham Castle, prospect extensive and pleasing; Orford, many pleasing land and marine views; Redgrave Park, one of the most delightful spots in the county; Stoke Hills, near Ipswich; Shrubland Hall, very extensive views; Stretton, from Rectory; Wickham Market, the prospect from the steeple is the finest in the county, as many as fifty churches may be seen; Wickham Hill, a very agreeable view; Woodbridge Church, quadrangular tower, 180 feet high, forming a most conspicuous object at sea.

Natural Curiosities. Bungay, mineral spring; Halesworth, mineral spring; Ipswich, mineral wells; Melford, petrifying spring; at Lopham Gate two springs arise, one on each side of the gate, one of which running eastward forms the river Wayeney, and the other running westward, forms the Little Ouse; South Lopham, the self-grown style, a tree naturally formed to answer this purpose; and the ox-foot stone, which is a large pebble bearing an impression similar to that made by an ox's foot.

Public Edifices. Aldeburgh, theatre. Barham, house of industry for Bosmere and Claydon hundred, erected in 1766, at an expense of £10,000. Beccles, assembly-rooms; county gaol, recently enlarged; free school, founded t. Jas. I, by Sir J. Leman, alderman of London; grammar school,

endowed by Dr. Falconberge ; town hall. Botesdale, free grammar school, founded in 1576 by Sir Nicholas Bacon. Boxford, grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth. Bulchamp, house of industry for the hundred of Blithing, incorporated 1764. Bungay, assembly rooms ; county bridge, recently rebuilt in a handsome manner ; free grammar school, founded before 1591 ; market-house, one of the finest in the county ; market-cross ; theatre. BURY, bridewell, formerly a Jewish synagogue ; Clopton's hospital, founded by Dr. Clopton in 1730 ; free school, very early endowed, for in 1198 Abbot Sampson erected a school-house, &c. ; free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. ; guildhall, with an old porch ; house of correction ; new gaol, superior to most in the kingdom, erected 1803, cost £30,000 ; shire hall, on the site of the antient church of St. Margaret ; subscription rooms, erected 1804, cost £5,000 ; old theatre, built in 1780 ; new theatre, built 1819 ; Suffolk general hospital, handsome ; shambles, of free-stone, built 1761 ; wool halls. Clare Free grammar school, by William Cadge, who died in 1669. Framlingham, free school and almshouse, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham in 1654. Hadleigh, free grammar school. Hawsted, guildhall, converted into a workhouse. Ipswich, almshouse for twelve poor women, erected about 1763, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Anne Smyth, who left £5,000 for that purpose ; assembly rooms ; barracks, built 1795 ; bridewell ; bridge of iron, handsome ; corn exchange ; market place, erected 1811, cost £10,000, with handsome cross ; county gaol, first stone laid in 1786, the first in the kingdom on plan of Howard ; custom-house, on the quay ; free grammar school, founded as early as 1477, and kept in the refectory of the Dominicans' priory ; hall, part of the same priory ; house of correction ; town hall, formerly the parochial church of St. Mildred ; shire hall, erected 1699 ; town and borough gaol. Lavenham, cross ;

bridewell ; free school, founded in 1647, by Richard Peacock, esq. Lowestoft, harbour, recently constructed by William Cubitt, esq. F.R.S.; upper light house, erected in 1676, altered in 1778. Melford, hospital, founded by Sir William Cordell, knt. in 1573. Melton, house of industry, for the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, incorporated in 1765. Nacton, house of industry for the hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, incorporated in 1757, cost £4,800. Nayland, bridge over the Stour, of one large arch. Needham Market, free grammar school. Orford, town hall. Oulton, house of industry, for the hundred of Musford and Lothingland, built 1766. Semer, house of industry for Cosford hundred, incorporated in 1779. Shipmeadow, house of Industry for the hundred of Wangford, built 1765. Southwold, guildhall. Stowmarket, house of industry for the county, much like a gentleman's mansion, opened in 1781, cost above £12,000. Sudbury, stone bridge over the Stour ; town-hall and gaol, a handsome building. Tattingston, house of industry for Samford hundred, incorporated in 1765. Little Thurlow, free school, founded by Sir Stephen Soame, who died in 1619. Woodbridge, bridewell ; free grammar school, founded before 1592 ; shire hall, where the quarter sessions for the liberty of St. Etheldred are held.

Seats. EUSTON HALL, Duke of Grafton,
Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Acton Place, Lord Howe.

Aldeburgh, Col. Camac.

— Hon. P. C. Wyndham.

— Sir George Wombwell, Bart.

Alton Hall, Stutton, William Deane, esq.

Ampton Hall, Lord Calthorpe.

Ashmans, near Beccles, — Cotton, esq.

Badmonsfield Hall, N. M. Bromley, esq.

Barham Hall, M. Rodwell, esq.

Barking Hall, near Needham Market, Wm. R. James, esq.

Barton Hall, Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
 Bealings Hall, Kesgrave, Colonel Pogson.
 Beddingham Hall, John Gooch, esq.
 Benacre Hall, Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.
 Benhall Lodge, Edward Holland, esq.
 Bildeston House, Richard Wilson, esq.
 Birkfield Lodge, Ipswich, Frederick W. Campbell, esq.
 Blundeston, Nicholas Bacon, esq.
 Bosmere House, Needham Market, George Blair Hall, esq.
 Botesdale Lodge, James Amys, esq.
 Bower Hall, Haverhill, E. A. Stephens, esq.
 Bramfield Hall, ————
 Bramford Hall, R. Franklyn, esq.
 Brampton, Rev. T. O. Leman.
 Branches Park, near Newmarket, Henry Usborne, esq.
 Brandon Hall, the late Robert Denn, esq.
 ——— Hall, Sudbury, William Hurrell, esq.
 ——— Park, Edward Bliss, esq.
 Bredfield House, Woodbridge, Frederick White, esq.
 Brent 1lleigh Hall, Sir Felix Agar.
 Brettenham Hall, J. Camac, esq.
 Broceston Hall, Capt. J. Parsons.
 Broom, Lord Bayning.
 ——— Hall, near Eye, Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B.
 Carlton Hall, Saxmundham, Edward Fuller, esq.
 ——— John Rabett, esq.
 Cassino, Aldeburgh, Marquis of Salisbury.
 Cavenham, H. Waddington, esq.
 Chadacre Hall, near Long Melford, Thomas Hallifax, esq.
 Chauntry, near Ipswich, the late C. S. Collinson, esq.
 Chelsworth, Sir R. Pocklington.
 ——— Major Fouke.
 Chilton Park, Col. Thomas F. Addison.
 Clare Priory, Mrs. Barker.
 Claydon Hall, the late John Medows Theobald, esq.
 Cockfield Hall, Sir Charles Blois, Bart.
 Coldham Hall, R. G. Rookwood, esq.
 Cove, North, J. E. Gooch, esq.
 Crowfield Hall, Coddendam, ————
 Culford, Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, esq.
 Cupola, Leiston, Sir George Wombwell, Bart.
 Dalham Hall, Sir James Affleck, Bart.
 Darsham Hall, Col. Charles Purvis.

Ditchingham Hall, John Bedingsfeld, esq.
 ——— Lodge, Admiral Samuel Sutton.
 Drinkstone, Richard Lee, esq.
 Dunwich, Colonel Barne.
 Earsham Hall, General the Hon. Robert Meade.
 East Bergholt Lodge, Sir John Thomas Hughes, Bart.
 Easton White House, Earl of Rochford.
 Elvedon Hall, John Newton, esq.
 Exning Lodge, near Newmarket, E. W. Martin, esq.
 Felixstow Lodge, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.
 Finborough Hall, Stowmarket, Roger Pettiward, esq.
 Flixton Hall, near Bungay, Alexander Adair, esq.
 Fornham St. Genevieve, Duke of Norfolk.
 Fritton Hall, ——— Johnson, esq.
 Frostenden Lodge, ——— Winkstone, esq.
 Geldestone Hall, John Kerridge, esq.
 Gipping Hall, Stowmarket, Sir Frederick Watson, Bart.
 Glemhall Hall, Mrs. North.
 Glemham Hall, Rev. Dr. Kilderbee.
 Glevering Hall, Andrew Arcodeckne, esq. M.P.
 Gosland Hall, ———
 Great Saxham, Thomas Mills, esq.
 Grove Upland, near Bungay, Robert Butcher, esq.
 Grundisburgh Hall, Sir William Anson.
 Gunton Hall, Thomas Fowler, esq.
 Hardwick House, Rev. Thomas Gery Cullum.
 Haughley Park, Stowmarket, William Crawford, esq.
 ——— Charles Tyrrell, esq.
 Hasketon, Edmund Jenney, esq.
 Hawstead Place, Miss Metcalfe.
 Hedingham Park, Major James Travis.
 Helmingham Hall, Countess of Dysart.
 Hengrave Hall, near Bury, Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.
 Henham Hall, Wangford, Earl of Stradbroke.
 Henstead, Charles Barclay, esq.
 Herringfleet Hall, J. Leathes, esq.
 Herringswell, Samuel Mure, esq.
 Heveningham Hall, Lord Huntingfield.
 High House, Campsey Ash, John Sheppard, esq.
 ———, Oulton, Rev. Charles Fishers.
 Hintlesham Hall, the Misses Lloyd.
 Hobland Hall, John Penrice, esq.
 Holbecks Park, Lieut.-Col. Raper.

Holbrook Hall, Captain Job Hanmer, R.N.
 Holy Wells, Ipswich, John Cobbold, esq.
 Hopton, James Sayers, esq.
 Hoxney Hall, Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.
 Hurts Hall, Saxmundham, Charles Nathaniel Bayley, esq.
 Icklingham, D. Gwilt, esq.
 Ickworth House, Earl of Bristol.
 Kentwell Hall, Hart Logan, esq.
 Kelsale, John Sheppard, junr. esq.
 Kesgrave Lodge, Robert Newton Shawe, esq.
 Lakenheath Hall, near Mildenhall, R. Eagle, esq.
 Langham Hall, Richard Dalton, esq.
 Leiston, Mrs. Tatnall.
 Little Glenham Hall, Dudley L. North, esq.
 Livermere Hall, Nathaniel Lee Acton, esq.
 Loudham Hall, Charles Devon, esq.
 Lounds, Thomas Morse, esq.
 Lyston Hall, Rodbridge, John Campbell, esq.
 Marine Villa, Aldeburgh, Leveson Vernon, esq.
 Marlesford Hall, William Shuldham, esq.
 Martlesham Place, the Misses Capper.
 Melford Hall, Sir Hyde Parker, Bart.
 Melton, John Wood, esq.
 — R Brooke, esq.
 Mendham House, — Rant, esq.
 Mildenhall, Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.
 Milding Hall, G. Powney, esq.
 Nacton Hall, Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart.
 Newton Hall, Orford, Christopher Churchill, esq.
 — Cottage, Welnetham, O. R. Oakes, esq.
 Normanston, near Lowestoft, the late J. B. Plowman, esq.
 North Court Lodge, Brandon, Captain Kenyon.
 Norton Hall, the late John Stainforth, esq.
 Oakley House, J. Worth, esq.
 Orwell Park, Nacton, Sir Robert Harland, Bart.
 Parham Hall, B. Kemp, esq.
 — Lodge, Colonel Windsor.
 Playford Hall, Thomas Clarkson, esq.
 Plumpton Hall, Bradfield, General Hammond.
 Redgrave Hall, Admiral Wilson.
 Red House, Ipswich, Mileson Edgar, esq.
 Rendlesham House, Lord Rendlesham.
 Rushbrook Hall, Robert Rushbrook, esq.

Saint Edmund's Hill, Mrs. Cocksedge.
 Santon Downham, Earl Cadogan.
 Semer Lodge, near Hadleigh, — Archer, esq.
 Shaddingfield Hall, C. Scott, esq.
 Shrubland Hall, Sir William Middleton, Bart.
 Sibton Park, Yoxford, Robert Sayer, esq.
 Somerleyton, C. Money, esq.
 — Hall, Rev. George Anguish,
 Sotterley Hall, Colonel Barnes.
 Stoke Park, near Ipswich, A. H. Steward, esq.
 Stowlangtoft Hall, Henry Wilson, esq.
 Sturmer Hall, R. P. Todd, esq.
 Sudbourn Hall, Marquis of Hertford.
 Tattingston Place, T. B. Western, esq.
 Tendering Hall, Sir William Rowley, Bart.
 Theberton Hall, Phipps V. Onslow, esq.
 Thorington Hall, H. B. Bence, esq.
 Thorney Hall, Mrs. Marriott.
 Thornham Hall, Lord Henniker.
 Thurlow Hall, Charles C. Elwes, esq.
 Tostock, near Bury, George Browne, esq.
 Troston Hall, near Ixworth, Robert Emlyn Lofft, esq.
 Ufford Place, Rev. Charles Brooke.
 Westleton, T. W. Wootton, esq.
 Wherstead Lodge, J. Fitzgerald, esq.
 Woolverston Park, the late Charles Berners, esq.
 Worlingham Hall, Earl of Gosford.
 Worlington, Rice James, esq.
 Worlingworth Hall, Lord Henniker.
 Yaxley Hall, F. G. Y. Leake, esq.
 Yoxford, Lord Manners.
 — — Robert Howlett, esq.

Peerage. Ashfield, Thurlow of, barony (1778) to Thurlow;
 Brandon, dukedom (1711) to Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton
 in Scotland; Brome, viscounty (1753) to Earl Cornwallis;
 Dennington, Rous of, barony (1796) to Rous;

Dunwich, viscounty (1821) to Rous, Earl of Stradbroke; Euston, earldom (1672) to Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; Eye, barony (1661) to Marquis Cornwallis; Ickworth, Hervey of, barony (1703) to Hervey, Earl of Bristol; Ipswich, viscounty (1675) to Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; Stradbroke, earldom (1821) to Rous; Sudbury, barony (1675) to Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; Suffolk, earldom (1603) to Howard,

Baronetage. Barton, Bunbury, 1681; Benacre Hall, Gooch, 1746; Dalham Hall, Affleck, 1782; East Bergholt, Hughes, 1773; Fornham St. Genevieve, Kent, 1782; Grundisburgh Hall, Blois, 1686; Hardwick House and Hawstead, Cullum, 1660; Hengrave, Gage, 1662; Langham, Blake, 1772; Long Melford, Martin, 1667; Melford Hall, Parker, 1681; Redgrave, Bacon, 1611; Shrubland and Crowfield, Middleton, 1804; Sproughton, Harland, 1771; Tendring Hall, Rowley, 1786.

Representatives Returned to Parliament. County, 4; Bury St. Edmund's, 2; Eye, 1; Ipswich, 2; Sudbury, 2; total, 11.—The Reform Act totally disfranchised Aldeburgh, Dunwich, and Orford; reduced Eye to 1; and added 2 to the County; thus reducing the number of the Representatives by 5.

Produce. Cows, long celebrated for the abundance of their milk; rabbits, at Brandon, one of the warrens alone is said to furnish no less than 40,000 in a year. Herrings, the fisheries very extensive, and from Lowestoft upwards of 70,000 barrels have been exported in a season; soles; mullets; smelts; salmon; sprats; mackarel; skates; and whittings. Barley; wheat, and all kinds of corn and pease; clover; hops, about 150 acres near Stowmarket;

hemp, near Halesworth; and saffron, formerly to a considerable extent. Agate; amber; cornelian; crag; carbonate of lime; and geodes.

Manufactures. This is an agricultural county, not a manufacturing one. The Suffolk cheese is proverbial for its hardness, but of the butter, which is very superior, a good deal is made. Boxford, dressing leather with oil; malting. Brandon, gun-flints, and the only place in the world where such a manufactory exists; dressing of rabbit skins. Bungay, hempen cloths; flour; malt. Halesworth, spinning of yarn. Haverhill, drabbets and silks. Ipswich, snuff and tobacco; paper, by steam; patent ploughs and ploughshares; malting; spinning of yarn for the Norwich weaving. Lavenham, worsted yarns. Lowestoft, china; ropes. Stowmarket, hempen cloth, sackings, rope, twine, tannery, and iron and brass foundries. Sudbury, silks, says, crapes, and buntings. Woolpit, brick, equal in beauty to stone.

POPULATION IN 1821.

Hundreds, 21; *Liberties*, 3; *Boroughs*, 3; *Market Towns*, 30; *Parishes*, 575; *Parts of Parishes*, 4; *Houses*, 43,699.

Inhabitants. Males, 132,410; Females, 138,132; total, 270,542.—By the census of 1831 the number was 296,000.

Families. Employed in agriculture, 30,795; in trade, 17,418; in neither, 6,851; total, 55,064.

Baptisms in 1820. Males, 4,127; Females, 3,982; total, 8,109. *Annual average of 1811 to 1820*, 7,633.

Marriages, 2,041; *annual average*, 1,988.

Burials. Males, 1,996; Females, 2,168; total, 4,164. *Annual average*, 4,053.

Places having not less than 1,000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
IPSWICH	3,378	17,186	Haverhill	292	1,421
BURY	1,915	9,999	Stoke near Nayland	252	1,393
Woodbridge	665	4,060	Needham Market	281	1,300
SUDBURY	829	3,950	Wickhambrook	149	1,295
Lowestoft	778	3,675	Glemsford	159	1,275
Beccles	781	3,493	Mendlesham	174	1,250
Bungay	651	3,290	East Bergholt	174	1,246
Mildenhall St.	} 570	2,974	Fressingfield	143	1,231
Andrew's			Cavendish	250	1,215
Hadleigh	585	2,929	Aldeburgh	268	1,212
Framlingham	468	2,827	Laxfield	140	1,168
Long Melford	504	2,288	Orford	217	1,119
Stowmarket	441	2,252	Walsham-le-	} 135	1,081
Halesworth	425	2,166	Willows		
Gorleston	431	1,928	Yoxford	129	1,078
Lavenham	379	1,898	Hoxne	135	1,066
Eye	340	1,882	Kelsale	135	1,060
Newmarket St. Mary	307	1,810	Rattlesden	203	1,032
Brandon	349	1,770	South Town	239	1,039
Southwold	370	1,676	Lakenheath	195	1,042
Debenham	190	1,535	Nayland	209	1,019
Clare	309	1,487	Wickham Market	138	1,015

Places having not less than 1,000 Inhabitants, in 1831.

Ipswich	20,454	Haverhill	1,758	Yoxford	1,149
Bury St. Edm.	11,436	Debenham	1,629	Hundon	1,121
Woodbridge	4,769	Clare	1,619	Rattlesden	1,113
Sudbury	4,677	Stradbroke	1,527	Kelsale	1,102
Lowestoft	4,238	Glemsford	1,470	Boxford & Hadleigh	1,038
Beccles	3,862	Stoke near Nayland	1,447	Leiston with Sizwell	1,070
Bungay	3,784	Wickhambrook	1,400	Wenhaston & Wells	1,070
Hadleigh	3,425	East Bergholt	1,360	Ixworth	1,061
Mildenhall	3,267	Fressingfield	1,352	Saxmundham	1,048
Stowmarket	2,672	Aldeburgh	1,341	Nayland	1,047
Long Melford	2,514	South Town	1,304	Stanton All Sts.	1,035
Halesworth	2,473	Orford	1,302	Cockfield	1,023
Framlingham	2,446	Hoxne	1,243	Hitcham	1,022
Eye	2,313	Mendlesham	1,233	Wrentham	1,022
Newmarket St. Mary	2,124	Cavendish	1,214	Wortham	1,016
Gorleston	2,116	Lakenheath	1,209	Brockford & Witheringset	1,001
Lavenham	2,107	Wickham Mkt.	1,202	Dennington	1,000
Brandon	2,065	Walsham-le-Willows	1,167		
Barking and Needham Mt.	1,884	Laxfield	1,158		
Southwold	1,875				

Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed in April, 1815, £1,127,404.

HISTORY.

A. D.

466. Near Ipswich, a desperate engagement between the Britons and Saxons.
495. Cerdick, a warlike Saxon, landed at a place in Lothlingland, afterwards called Cerdick Sand, and after routing the opposing Britons, and greatly harassing the Iceni with a very grievous war, sailed to the western parts of Britain, and founded the kingdom of Wessex.
654. Anna, King of East Anglia, and nephew of King Redwald, a prince distinguished for wisdom and valour, together with his son Firminus, were killed in a battle at Bullcamp, near Dunwich, while fighting against Penda, King of Mercia.
870. The Danes, under Inguar, marched to Thetford. After a great battle, the victory remaining undecided, Edmund King of East Anglia, fled to Framlingham, and afterwards being affected at the sight of so many martyrs to Christianity, retired to Hoxne, where he yielded to Inguar's superior force, and was there martyred, because he would not renounce his faith in Christ, by the Danes binding him to a tree, and shooting him to death with arrows. King Edmund had previously fought a great battle with the Danes at Barnham.
880. Near the mouth of the Orwell, a most important engagement took place between King Alfred and the Danes. The latter lost sixteen ships.
991. Ipswich pillaged, and the ramparts destroyed, by the Danes.
993. Ipswich again laid waste by Anlaf the Danish king.
1000. Ipswich once more pillaged by the Danes.
1010. Bury plundered and burnt by Sweyn King of Den-

A D.

mark.—At Rushmere,* Earl Ulfketel is said to have withstood the Danes, but sustained a signal defeat.

1016. The Danes sailed up the port of Orwell, when they had a design upon the kingdom of Mercia.

1132. Henry I. returning to England after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III. was overtaken by a violent tempest. Viewing it as a judgment of Providence for his sins, he, in the hour of danger, made a solemn vow to amend his life. As soon as he landed he repaired to Bury to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund.

1153. Stephen besieged and took Ipswich.—Prince Eustace came to Bury, and demanded of the Abbot and Convent supplies of money and provisions to assist him in supporting his claims to the throne. This request being refused, he plundered the granaries, burnt many farms and granges belonging to the monastery, and ordered military execution upon the country round Bury. The same year, on St. Lawrence's day, he died at Bury.

1165. A great earthquake happened all over this county, and at Ely and Norfolk.

1173. The Earl of Leicester landed at Wadgate Haven, in Walton, with his Flemings, and was received by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton. He destroyed Haughley Castle.—At Fornham St. Genevieve, Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, and Humphrey de Bohun, the king's Constable, beat the Earl of Leicester in a pitched battle, killed 10,000 Flemings, and took him and his Countess prisoners.

1176. Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him, during the time of the above rebellion, to be overthrown, among which were Walton and Ipswich.

* Some suppose this battle to have occurred at a place called "Seven Hills" in the parish of Nacton.

A. D.

1179. The Jews it is said murdered a boy at Bury in derision of Christ's crucifixion. For this atrocious offence, which they also committed in other parts of the kingdom, they were banished the realm.
1203. Bury visited by King John.
1205. At Bury, the Earls and Barons held an assembly in opposition to John.
1214. John, on his return from Poictou, met his Barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed the celebrated Magna Charta. The same year the whole town of Bury was destroyed by fire.
1215. Saher de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, withdrew from the siege of Colchester in Essex, and retired with his army of foreigners to Bury.
1216. Lewis, son of Phillip II. of France, who was invited over by the rebellious Barons against Henry III. plundered Bury, and carried away with him into France the body of the Royal Saint and Martyr.
1217. Orford Castle yielded to Lewis and the Barons.
1267. At Bury, Henry III. held a general assembly of his friends and supporters, properly equipped with horses and arms; and Ottobanus the Pope's Legate excommunicated the insurgents, who had strongly posted themselves in the Isle of Ely, if they did not return to their allegiance.
1272. At Bury Henry III. held a Parliament, and there he was seized with the fatal disorder that shortly afterwards terminated his life.
1289. Bury visited by Edward I. and Queen Eleanor in August.
1296. At Bury Edward I. held a Parliament for the purpose of demanding aid of the people and clergy.
1297. At Ipswich Edward I. kept his Christmas.
1326. In Bury Abbey Edward II. celebrated his Christmas. His Queen Isabella, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the king's favourites, obtained the assistance of the

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Prince of Hainault, and landed with an armed force on the coast of Suffolk. She marched to Bury, and there continued some time, refreshing her army and collecting adherents.

1338. At a magnificent building called Old Hall, in Felixstow, Edward III. slept some time before he went on his enterprise into France.

1350. At Ipswich the King spent his Whitsuntide.

1359. Orford sent 3 ships and 62 men to the siege of Calais ; Dunwich furnished 6 ships and 100 men ; and Ipswich 12 ships and 239 men.

1381. Soon after the insurrection of Wat Tyler, the Suffolk and Norfolk men, under the conduct of Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. They proceeded in a body of about 50,000 to Cavendish, and plundered and burnt the house of Sir John Cavendish, the father of the person who despatched Wat Tyler. They seized him and carried him to Bury, where his head was cut off and placed on the pillory. They then plundered the Abbey, and carried off the jewels, &c. but were soon after defeated by Spencer, the martial Bishop of Norwich, at Barton Mills.

1383. Richard II. and his Queen visited Bury, and were entertained at the Abbey for ten days at the expense of 800 marks.

1433. Henry VI. then only twelve years of age, visited Bury, and resided there a long time. The Corporation and the Abbot, &c. met him on Newmarket Heath, and the cavalcade joined with his retinue extended a mile.

1446. Henry held a Parliament in St. Saviour's Hospital, Bury, and fortified the town against the Duke of Gloucester, but the good Duke Humphrey visiting it privately was arrested and imprisoned. According to Pitts, this Mæcenas of his age was in 1447 smothered with bolsters.

1448. At Bury, a Parliament was held.

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1486. Henry VII. made a progress through this County, and was entertained at Bury.
1526. The Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk met at Bury, and by their wisdom and moderation quelled an alarming insurrection that had arisen at Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and places adjacent. Many of the insurgents were brought to Bury, where they appeared before these noblemen in their shirts, with halters round their necks, and received the royal pardon.
1549. As soon as the report of the Ketts having formed a camp on Moushold Heath near Norwich, was received in Suffolk, the common people having assembled in great numbers, made themselves masters of Lothingland, seized six pieces of cannon at Lowestoft, and took them to an inclosure at the north end of Gorleston, intending to batter from thence the town of Yarmouth; but being frustrated by the inhabitants a great many were taken prisoners.
1553. Framlingham Castle visited by Queen Mary.
- 1555, et seq. At Bury, twelve persons were executed during the reign of Mary on charges of heresy.
1561. Elizabeth made a progress into Suffolk, and visited Ipswich, Helmingham, and Small Bridge in Bures.
1565. Queen Elizabeth at Ipswich.
1571. Rushbrook Hall visited by Queen Elizabeth. She was entertained by Sir Robert Jermyn.
1578. Queen Elizabeth magnificently entertained in Suffolk. On entering the county she was received by 200 young gentlemen clad in white velvet, 300 in black, and 1500 attendants on horseback, under the High Sheriff. In her progress she visited Lawshall, Hawsted, Bury, Barrow, Euston, and Hengrave; and in the August of the following year Ipswich.
1586. At Beccles property to the amount of £20,000 destroyed by fire.

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1608. In April a fire at Bury consumed 160 houses in different parts of the town, singularly passing over streets and houses. The damage estimated at £60,000.

1636. Bury infested with a dreadful plague.

1644-5. March 10, a fire consumed property to the amount of £10,000 at Bury.

1648. Ufford Church much destroyed and defaced by order of the Parliamentarians.

1644. At Bury, 40 persons were hanged for witchcraft by Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder general. Two more suffered in 1664.

1659. At Southwold, April 25, a fire consumed 238 dwelling houses and all the public edifices. The loss was estimated at £40,000.

1665. June 3, a naval engagement occurred off Lowestoft, between the English and Dutch, in which, after great loss, the English gained the victory. This was the severest blow the Dutchmen ever felt at sea; they had eighteen ships taken and 14 sunk in the action, besides others blown up or burnt; and lost at least 6,000 men, including 2,300 taken prisoners. On the side of the English, were killed and lost the Earls of Portland and Marlborough, Vice-Admiral Sampson, and Sir John Lawson, one ship of 46 guns, with most of her men killed, and 340 wounded.

1666. At Woodbridge, the plague raged, carrying off the minister, his wife, and 300 inhabitants.

1667. The Dutch landed 3,000 men at the foot of Felixstow Cliff, and marched to the fort. After an hour's incessant fire with their small arms, they were put to flight by the discharge of two or three small guns in a little galliot among the shingles.

1672. Another engagement took place in Southwold Bay, between the combined fleets of France and England against the Dutch; but the French, instead of assisting, kept out of danger, and left the English to sustain the whole force

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of the enemy, which was done with their accustomed fearlessness. The Dutch were defeated, with the loss of three ships, one sunk, another burnt, a third taken, and a fourth entirely ruined. The loss on both sides pretty equal.

1683. March 1, a fire consumed the whole town of Bungay, except one street. Damage £30,000.

1736-7. At Lowestoft, George II. landed January 14.

1770. The greatest storm ever remembered on the Suffolk coast, occurred December 18.

1782. Lowestoft and various parts of Suffolk were well fortified, on account of a threatened foreign invasion.

1784. At Lowestoft, John Adams, the first ambassador from America to England, landed August 6.

1829. Rendlesham Hall destroyed by fire, the damage £100,000.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- Alabaster, William, divine, hebraist, and dramatic poet, Hadleigh (died 1640).
- Allen, Sir Thomas, naval commander in the time of Charles II. Lowestoft.
- Ashby, Sir John, admiral, Lowestoft (died 1693).
- Aungervile, Richard, commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, tutor to Edward III. Lord High Chancellor and Treasurer of England, Bury, 1281 (died 1345).
- Aylmer, John, Bishop of London, tutor to Lady Jane Grey, Akenham Hall near Ipswich, 1521 (died 1594).
- BALE, or BALÆUS, JOHN, Bishop of Ossory, author of "De Scriptoribus Britannicis," Northales, commonly called Cove, near Dunwich, 1495 (died 1563).
- Barningham, John, carmelite friar in Ipswich, a man of great learning, Barningham (died 1448).
- Batteley, John, antiquary and divine, Bury, 1647 (ob. 1708).
- Beacon, Thomas, reformer of the church (died about 1570).
- Beale, Mary, portrait painter and poetess, 1632 (died 1697).
- or Belus, Robert, civilian, Woodbridge (died 1601).
- Bederic, Henry, augustin monk, Bury (flourished 1380).
- Bedingfield, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor of London in 1707, Halesworth.
- Blair, William, surgeon and author, Lavenham, 1766 (died 1822).
- Bohun, Edmund, political and miscellaneous writer, Ringsfield (living at the end of the 17th century).
- BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, author of "The Farmer's Boy," &c. Honnington near Bury, 1766 (died 1823).
- Bond, William, translator of Buchanan, and actor, who died on the stage while acting in *Zara*, 1735.
- Boyce, John, one of the translators of the Bible in the time of James I. Elmsett or Nettlestead, 1560 (died 1643).
- Branwhite, Peregrine, ingenious poet and beautiful writer, Lavenham, 1745 (died 1794).
- Bristol, Frederick fourth Earl of, Bishop of Derry, 1730 (died 1803).

Brooke, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1554 (died 1558).

Brotherton, Joan, daughter of Edward de Montacute, Bungay.

Brownrig, Ralph, Bishop of Exeter, Ipswich, 1592.

Bungay, Thomas de, mathematician and theological professor at Oxford, Bungay (died 13th century).

Burkitt, William, divine, commentator on the New Testament, Hitcham, 1650, (died 1703).

Burton, Sir Henry, Lord Mayor of London in 1428, Mil-denhall.

Bury, Boston of, learned monk of Bury Abbey, and author, Bury* (flourished 1410).

— John of, scholar, a great opponent of the followers of Wickliff, (flourished 1460).

Butler, William, physician and humourist, Ipswich, 1535 (died 1618).

Calamy, Edmund, junior, nonconformist divine, Bury, 1635.

Capel, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1503, Stoke Nayland.

Capell, Edward, commentator on Shakspeare, Troston near Bury, 1713 (died 1781).

Carter, John, puritan divine, Bramford, 1594

Cavendish, John, who killed Wat Tyler in 1381, Cavendish.

— Sir John, father of the above, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Cavendish (beheaded during the insurrection of Jack Straw).

— Thomas, the second Englishman who sailed round the world, Trimley St. Martin.†

— Sir William, usher and biographer of Cardinal Wolsey, Cavendish, about 1505 (died 1557).

Clagett, Nicolas, eminent divine, Bury, 1654 (died 1727).

— William, divine, elder brother of the preceding, Bury, 1646 (died 1688).

Clare, Richard de, Earl of Gloucester, Clare (died 1262).

Cooke, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1462, Lavenham, about 1420.

* Fuller places him as a native of Boston, co. Lincoln.

† It is said by some writers that, being unsuccessful in his second voyage, he died of grief on the coast of Brazil soon after 1592; but others assert that he was severed from his company, and never after heard of.

- Copinger, Ambrose, divine, Lavenham, about 1583 (died about 1644).
- Coppinger, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1512, Buxhall.
- Cornwallis, Charles, fourth Viscount Cornwallis (died 1722).
- Covel, Dr. John, learned divine, Horninghearth, 1638.
- CRABBE, GEORGE, divine and poet, author of "The Village," "The Borough," &c. Aldeburgh, 1754 (died 1832).
- Crabb, Habakkuk, pious dissenting divine, Wattisfield (died 1795).
- Cullum, Rev. Sir John, bart. divine and author of the "History of Hawstead," Bury, 1733 (died 1785).
- Davie, John, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Debenham.
- Daye, John, eminent printer and publisher, Dunwich (died 1584).
- Drury, Sir William, Lord President of Munster (died 1598).
- Duck, Arthur, author of a volume of poems called "The Thresher's Miscellany," Ipswich, 1680.
- Eachard, John, divine and wit, about 1636 (died 1776).
- Echard, Laurence, divine and historian, Barsham, 1671 (died 1730).
- Edwardston, Thomas, scholar, writer, and confessor to Lionel Duke of Clarence (died 1396).
- Elyot, Sir Thomas, author of a Latin and English dictionary, and writer on medicine and general literature (died 1546).
- Ely, Thomas of, papistical writer, Monk's Ely (died 1320).
- Enfield, Dr. William, amiable unitarian divine, compiler of "The Speaker," and numerous other valuable works, Sudbury, 1741 (died 1797).
- Ermentrude, St. daughter of Anna King of East Anglia, and Abbess of Ely, Exning, 7th century.
- Eversden, John, monk, poet, orator, and historian, Bury (died 1336).
- Eyre, Sir Simon, Lord Mayor of London in 1445, and benefactor, Brandon (died 1459).
- Fairclough, Samuel, celebrated nonconformist minister, Haverhill, 1594.
- Falconberge, Henry, divine and benefactor, Beccles (died 1713).
- Finingham, Robert de, franciscan divine learned in the canon law, Finingham (died 1460).

- Firmin, Giles, nonconformist divine, physician, and author of "The Real Christian" (died 1697).
 — Thomas, benevolent and amiable merchant, and writer on pauperism, Ipswich, 1632 (died 1697).
 Frost, George, artist, Barrow (died 1821).
 GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, landscape and portrait painter, Sudbury, 1727 (died 1788).
 Gardiner, Richard, Lord Mayor of London in 1478, Exning.
 — Stephen, Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England, Bury, 1483 (died 1555).
 Garnham, Robert Edward, divine, Bury, 1753.
 Gillingwater, Edmund, historian of his native town, Lowestoft (died 1813).
 Gregory, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1451, Mildenhall.
 Grosseteste, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, of great learning and integrity, Stradbroke, 1175.
 Hawes, Stephen, groom of the chamber to Henry VII. poet.
 Herne, Thomas, controversialist (died 1722).
 Hitcham, Sir Robert, lawyer, Nacton (died 17th century).
 Hoare, William, historical painter, Eye, 1707 (died 1792).
 Horminger, John, learned writer (flourished 1310).
 HOWARD, HENRY, Earl of Surrey, accomplished poet, Framlingham (beheaded 1546-7).
 Jackson, Arthur, nonconformist divine, Little Waldingfield, 1593.
 Jeffery, John, divine, Ipswich, 1647.
 Jenkins, William, nonconformist divine, Sudbury, 1612.
 Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatic writer and actress, Stanningfield, 1756 (died 1821).
 Keble, Joseph, lawyer, and author, 1632 (died 1710).
 Kidder, Richard, learned Bishop of Bath and Wells (died 1703).
 Kinyngham, John, the first encounterer of Wickliffe at Oxford, who disputed with so much modesty, that the great reformer prayed heartily for him, that he might be convinced (died 1399).
 Kirby, John, author of the "Suffolk Traveller," &c. (died 1753).
 — John Joshua, F.R.S. A.S. son of the preceding, author

* Wood gives Brighton in Sussex as the place of his nativity.

- of a well-known treatise on Perspective, Parham, 1716 (died 1774).
- Laney, Benjamin, Bishop of Ely, Ipswich (died 1674).
- Lanham, Richard de, learned and pious divine, Lavenham (beheaded with Archbishop Sudbury in 1381).
- Layton, William, divine and antiquary, Sproughton (died 1831, aged 80).
- Leake, Sir Andrew, naval commander, Lowestoft (ob. 1705).
- Lofft, Capel, barrister, patron of Bloomfield, Bury, 1751 (died 1824).
- Lozinga, Herbert de, Bishop of Thetford, who removed the bishopric to Norwich, Hoxne (died 1110).
- Lydgate, Dan John, monk of Bury, disciple of Chaucer, author of "The Fall of Princes," and other works, a poet of considerable merit, Lydgate, about 1380 (died about 1446).
- Martin, Sir Roger, Lord Mayor of London in 1567, Long Melford.
- Mawe, Leonard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, "a good scholar, a grave preacher, and a mild man," Rendlesham (died 1629).
- May, John, Bishop of Carlisle (died 1598).
- Mettingham, John de, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1290 (died 1301).
- Mitchell, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1424 and 1436, Icklingham.
- Mighells, James, naval officer, Lowestoft (died 1733).
- Milborne, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1521, Long Melford.
- Mole, John, a farmer's boy, algebraist, Old Newton near Stowmarket, 1743.
- Morton, Richard, physician (died 1698).
- Nash, Thomas, dramatist and satirical writer, author of "Lenten Stuff," &c. Lowestoft, 1558 (died 1600).
- Naunton, Sir Robert, Secretary of State to James I. and court historian, Alderton (died 1630).
- Necton, Humphrey, the first carmelite friar who in Cambridge took a doctor's degree (died 1303).
- Oteley, Sir R. Lord Mayor of London in 1434, Ufford.
- Overal, John, Bishop of Norwich, Hadleigh (died 1618).
- Paddesley, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1440, Bury.
- Paschal, John, Bishop of Llandaff, a great scholar and popular preacher (died 1361).

- Peverell**, Thomas, learned Bp. of Worcester (died 1417).
Pretyman (Tomline), George, Bishop of Winchester, Bury, 1753 (died 1827).
Reeve, Clara, learned and ingenious lady, author of "The Old English Baron," &c. Ipswich (died 1807).
 — **John**, the last Abbot of Bury, Melford (died about 1540).
Repton, Humphrey, landscape gardener and essayist, Bury, 1752 (died 1818).
Ruggle, George, divine, author of "Ignoramus," a satire on the lawyers, &c. Lavenham, 1575 (died 1627).
Sampson, Thomas, eminent puritan divine, Playford, 1517.
Sancroft, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent to the Tower by James II.; author of various works, Fressingfield, 1616 (died 1693).
Scroope, Thomas, Bishop of Dromore, Bradley (died 1491, nearly 100 years old).
Sibbs, Richard, learned puritan divine, Sudbury, 1577.
Soame, Sir Stephen, Lord Mayor of London in 1598, Bradley.
Southwell, Robert, jesuit and poet (executed in 1595).
Sparrow, Anthony, Bishop of Norwich, author, Depden (died 1685).
Spencer, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1594, "rich Spencer," Waldingfield (died 1609).
Spring, Thomas, the "rich clothier," benefactor, Lavenham, (died 1510).
Sudbury, John, Dean of Durham, benefactor, Bury (living in the time of Charles II)
 — **Simon de**, alias Tibald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and great enemy of Wickliffe, Sudbury (beheaded by Wat Tyler's mob in 1381).
THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord High Chancellor, Ashfield, 1732 (died 1806).
 — **Thomas**, Bishop of Durham, and brother of the Chancellor, Ashfield (died 1791).
Trimmer, Sarah, author of tracts, &c. for the religious and moral instruction of youth, Ipswich, 1741 (died 1810).
Ulber, Admiral, temp. Charles II. Lowestoft (died 1669).
Uvedale, Admiral Samuel, Barking, 1729 (died 1809).
Vince, Dr. Samuel, professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, mathematician and author, Fressingfield (died 1821).

Ward, Samuel, artist, linguist, divine, and preacher, Haverhill, 1577.

Wolsky, Thomas, Cardinal, Archbishop of York, statesman, founder of Christ Church, Oxford, and builder of Hampton Court, Ipswich, 1471 (died 1530).

Wotton, William, learned divine and author, Wrentham, 1666 (died 1726).

Young, Arthur, agriculturist and author, Bradfield Hall (died 1820).

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At ALDEBURGH, the corn throughout the kingdom having been blighted in 1555, the inhabitants were supplied by a crop of pease, which in a very extraordinary manner sprung up among the bare rocks, and, according to Camden, without any earth among them. This, the *pisum marinum*, is met with on several parts of the coast. Distress probably drew the people's attention to it as an article of food.

Of BARROW were Rectors, Philip Francis, translator of Horace, and George Ashby, an industrious antiquary.

At BATTISFORD the frame of the Royal Exchange, London was constructed, and most of the timber employed in the work was the growth of this place.

At BECCLES Free Grammar School was educated the learned Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At BELTON was buried in 1776 the young but talented antiquary John Ives, aged 26.

At BENHALL Vicarage, near Saxmundham, the tasteful residence of the Rev. John Mitford, author of the lives of Milton and Dryden in the Aldine Poets, and the editor of Gray, is one of the finest libraries in the county ; particularly rich in the department of old English poetry.

BUNGAY Castle was so well fortified by Hugh Bigod, that he used to say in the wars of King Stephen,

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney."

In BURY Abbey, at the shrine of St. Edmund, Richard I. on his return from Palestine, offered up the rich standard of Isaac King of Cyprus.—In St. Mary's Church is a plain altar tomb for Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII. Queen of France, and Duchess of Suffolk, with a marble slab added in 1758 by Dr. Symonds; and in the chancel lies John Reeve, the last Abbot of Bury.—The Church Gate is one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom.—At St. Saviour's hospital the good Humphrey Duke of Gloucester is supposed to have been murdered in 1446.—In the Free Grammar School was educated Abp. Sancroft; Lord Keeper North; Dr. William Clagett; Dr. John Covel, Master of Christ College, Cambridge; John North, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Nicholas Clagett, grecian scholar; Christopher Anstey, author of the "New Bath Guide; Richard Cumberland, the dramatist; Lord Middleton; Henry Bunbury, the caricaturist, and his brother Sir Thomas Charles; Bishop Thurlow; Sir Samuel Romilly; Bishop Pretyma Tomline, the preceptor of Pitt; General Lee, one of the imputed authors of the "Letters of Junius;" Bishop Bloomfield, a native, editor of *Æschylus*; and his brother the Rev. Edward Bloomfield.

In CLARE Priory were buried Lionel Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III.; and Edmund son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and next heir to the crown after Richard II.

DUNWICH was the first Episcopal See in East Anglia, founded 636; divided into the two sees of Dunwich and Elmham about 667; united together again in 955; and, after being removed to Thetford, was, in 1088, transferred to Norwich.—It had a Mint temp. Henry II.—On account of its contiguity to the sea, this town always suffered considerable loss at the influx of the tide. In 1286 it suffered greatly; in the time of Edward III. great part of the town, one church. and upwards of 400 houses, &c. were destroyed;

in the 14th century two more churches shared the same fate; in the 16th century, one church, three chapels, and three-fourths of the town followed; and in the 18th, one church, the town hall, the town gaol, &c. were destroyed. Sir Henry Spelman mentions a report that there were here 52 churches, and other religious houses. Only one remains.

At EAST BERGHOLT resided that pleasing poet the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the author of "The River Duddon."

At EXNING Ralph Waher, Earl of East Anglia, planned his conspiracy against William I. with Roger de Britolio, Earl of Hereford, Waltheof Earl of Northumbria, and some others.

At FAKENHAM, nearly opposite the church, is the cottage in which the mother of Robert Bloomfield the poet was born. See a humorous account of the "Fakenham Ghost," by that poet in the "Suffolk Garland," a very entertaining volume of local poetry.

FELIXSTOW Cottage was originally a fisherman's hut, converted into a charming retreat by the eccentric Philip Thicknesse, aided by the pencil of his ingenious wife. This spot is described by the poet Bernard Barton in the "Suffolk Garland."

At FORNHAM ST. GENEVIEVE are to be seen, near a place called Rymer House, the barrows in which the 10,000 Flemings were buried, who were slain in 1173. They are now called the Seven Hills, though there are many more. Seven of them are larger than the rest, and here probably the bodies of the commanders were buried.

At FRAMLINGHAM Castle was a chapel which in the time of Henry VIII. was hung with arras of the history of Christ's Passion; and in another part of the castle was a suit of the story of Hercules.—In the Church are buried many illustrious personages, among whom, the celebrated Earl and Countess of Surrey; several of the Dukes of Norfolk; a Duke of Richmond; and Mr. Robert Hawes, author of the

"History of Framlingham." In the collar of SS. of Thomas third Duke of Norfolk, who died in 1554, is this inscription: "*Gratia Dei sum quod sum.*"—Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough in 1600, was Rector of this parish.

At FRESSINGFIELD Archbishop Sancroft drew his first and last breath; and lies buried under a very handsome table monument in the Church-yard.

In GLENHAM PARVA Church were interred Sir Thomas Glenham, who defended Carlisle for Charles I. and died in Holland in 1649; and his brother Henry, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, buried 1669.

At GREAT BLAKENHAM resided the Rev. Edward Evan-son, well-known to the world by his controversial writings, and to the neighbourhood by his truly Christian virtues.

GRINSTON Hall, in the parish of Trimly St. Martin, was the seat of Thomas Cavendish, who sailed round the world, and died about 1592. There is an ilex in the garden said to have been planted by him.

In HADLEIGH Church was buried Guthrum the Dane, King of East Anglia, who, being defeated by King Alfred, embraced Christianity.—In the Free Grammar School were educated Dr. Beaumont, Master of Peter House, Cambridge in 1663; and Dr. Overall, Bishop of Norwich.—This was the Rectory of Dr. Rowland Taylor, the martyr, (and ancestor of the celebrated Jeremy Taylor,) buried here. On the spot of his execution was laid a rude unhewn stone, 21 inc. wide, and 16 high, with the following inscription:

1555

D^e TAYLOR . IN . DE

FENDING . THAT

WAS . GODE . AT

THIS . PLAS . LEFT

HIS . BLODE.

At one corner is the word DOCKET, now almost obliterated.—In the gate-house of the Rectory is deposited a MS. "Ac-

count of the Church and Town of Hadleigh, by David Wilkins, D.D. Rector," compiled in 1721, which, from the deep learning and eminent abilities of the writer, it is to be regretted has not yet gratified the public eye.—Dr. Drake, the author of "Shakspeare and his Times," and various other elegant works, is a resident of this town.

At HAVERHILL Stephen Scanderett was a celebrated and persecuted preacher, who died December 8, 1706.

IN HAWSTEAD Church is the tomb of Fitz-Eustace in chain mail, and are some monuments and tablets to the family of Cullum, among which is one to the Rev. Sir John, the industrious antiquary, who was rector, patron, and historian of this place. Here is also a mural monument to a daughter of Sir Robert Drury, who died in 1610, and of whom Dr. Donne said,

" Her pure and eloquent blood
Spake in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say her body thought."

It was the first ecclesiastical preferment of the pious Bishop Hall.

At HENGRAVE the superstitious use of cramp-rings against fits is not entirely abandoned.—In the Church are many beautiful monuments to the Kytsons, Gages, &c. See Mr. Gage's valuable history of Hengrave.

HENINGSTON is worthy of notice for the singular tenure by which the Manor is held ; viz. by the serjeantry of jumping, belching, &c. before the King.

ICKWORTH Park, the seat of the Earl of Bristol, may vie with any in the kingdom, being about eleven miles in circumference. The house is built of Roman brick, and is 600 feet in length. Subjects taken from the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer are represented in basso-relievo over the windows, the workmanship of two brothers, named Carvatho, natives of Italy, from the celebrated designs of Flaxman. The interior contains many fine specimens of sculpture.

At IPSWICH several persons in the time of Queen Mary were burnt for heresy.—Here, in the summer of 1741, the unrivalled Garrick, under the assumed name of Lyddal, is said to have made his first appearance on the stage, in the character of Aboan in Oroonoko.—In St. Stephen's parish, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, had a mansion, afterwards coach-houses.—In St. George's Chapel, the martyr Mr. Bilney was apprehended as he was preaching in favour of the Reformation. Through his eloquence and reasoning the eminently good Bishop Latimer was converted from the errors of popery, and strengthened in that faith for which he suffered.—In St. Matthew's Church-yard, beneath an altar tomb, lie the remains of the late Lord Chedworth, who died in 1804.—The Rev. Richard Canning, editor of the second edition of Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, 1764, was forty years minister of St. Laurence Church.—Of the Grammar School was sometime master the nonjuring divine Jeremy Collier.—One of the gate-houses of Cardinal Wolsey's intended College still remains.—The Tankard ale-house was part of the residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, one of the executors of Henry VIII. Some curious remains of the decorations still exist, particularly a curious chimney-piece.—In the parish of St. Nicholas stands the house in which Cardinal Wolsey was born.—In the Old Butter Market is an old house, built in 1567 by Robert Sparrow, esq., and which has never been inhabited by any other than those of the name of Sparrow. Its exterior is highly ornamented. In it Charles II. is said to have been secreted after the battle of Worcester.—Mr. Green, the author of the "Diary of a Lover of Literature," resided in this town.—Here died in 1808, Sarah Lyons, a jewess, aged 105.

At IXWORTH THORPE dwelt Anne Rayner, the distracted girl, celebrated in a poem by Bloomfield "with all the pathos and perhaps more native interest about it than Sterne's Maria."

KEDINGTON was the living of Archbishop Tillotson in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

At **LAVENHAM** Free Grammar School Philip Parsons, the divine and miscellaneous writer, was educated.

In **LOWESTOFT** Church are buried Mr. Thomas Annot, the founder of the grammar school; and Admirals Ulber, 1669, Ashby, 1693, and Mighells, 1733, celebrated naval commanders.—Of this parish were Vicars, Dr. Scroope, Bp. of Dromore, who died and was buried here in 1491, aged nearly 100; the learned and eccentric William Whiston, who succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in the mathematical professorship at Cambridge; Bishop John Tanner, editor of the "*Notitia Monastica*;" and the learned translator of the tragedies of *Æschylus*, Euripides, and Sophocles, Robert Potter, Prebendary of Norwich, who died in 1804, and lies buried in the Church-yard.—In 1755 died Thomas Cockrum, aged 103; and in 1784 Silvester Manclarke, aged 107.

NORTHALES, commonly called **COVE**, was the birth-place and Rectory of Bale, the learned author of "*De Scriptoribus Britannicis*."

In **ONEHOUSE** Church lies buried, but without any inscription, the Rev. Charles Davy, author of "*Letters upon the subject of Literature*."

ORFORD had at one time as many as 12 churches.

The banks of the **ORWELL** were the frequent haunts of **GAINSBOROUGH**, and afforded him many subjects for his inimitable pencil.

In **OTTLEY** Church is a monument for John Gosnold, who died in 1628. This monument traces his family through the Wingfields and Nauntons, and then through Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who was the daughter of George Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

At **PARKHAM** died May 15, 1832, Thomas Ginn, miller, who entered on his 100th year the day of his death.

PARHAM has its Christmas flowering thorn like that at Glastonbury in Somersetshire.

PLAYFORD Hall is the residence of Thomas Clarkson, esq. "the friend of man," whose benevolent exertions for the abolition of slavery are well known throughout the world.

REDGRAVE was one of the early preferments of Cardinal Wolsey, who was instituted in 1506.—In the chancel of the Church was buried that excellent judge Sir John Holt, whose monument here is said to have cost £1,500.

At **RENDLESHAM** is thought to have been the palace of Rendulus. Here Redwald and Liudhelmus, Kings of East Anglia, kept their courts.—This was the Rectory of the classical scholar Dr. Samuel Henley.

At **SAPISTON** the poet Bloomfield commenced his humble career as "The Farmer's Boy."

At **SIBTON** died, in 1820, Henry Jermyn, esq. whose collections for a History of this County, the result of many years diligent research, were dispersed by public auction in 1821.

At **STOWLANGTOFT** resided that learned antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who served the office of Sheriff of the County in 1639, and died in 1650.

In **STOWMARKET** Church was buried its Vicar Dr. Young, the tutor to the immortal poet MILTON.

TROSTON Hall was the seat of Capel Lofft, esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world, and through whose patronage the author of "The Farmer's Boy" was introduced into notice. He died in 1824.

Of **UFFORD**, the Rev. Richard Lovekin, who died in 1678 at the very great age of 110, was Rector 57 years. He preached the Sunday preceding his decease.—David Elisha Davy, esq. resides in this parish, whose valuable and extensive collections in illustration of this County will, it is to be hoped, be submitted to the public. "*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*"

At **WATTISFIELD**, in 1788, died the Rev. Thomas Harmer, an accomplished scholar in oriental literature and antiquities.

The Manor of **WATTSHAM** is held by a similar tenure to that of Henington. See p. 217.

WHEATFIELD was the Rectory of John Clubbe, who, in 1758, published a history of his parish, and ridiculed Morant and the antiquaries in general.

At **WOODBIDGE** resides the Quaker poet, Bernard Barton.

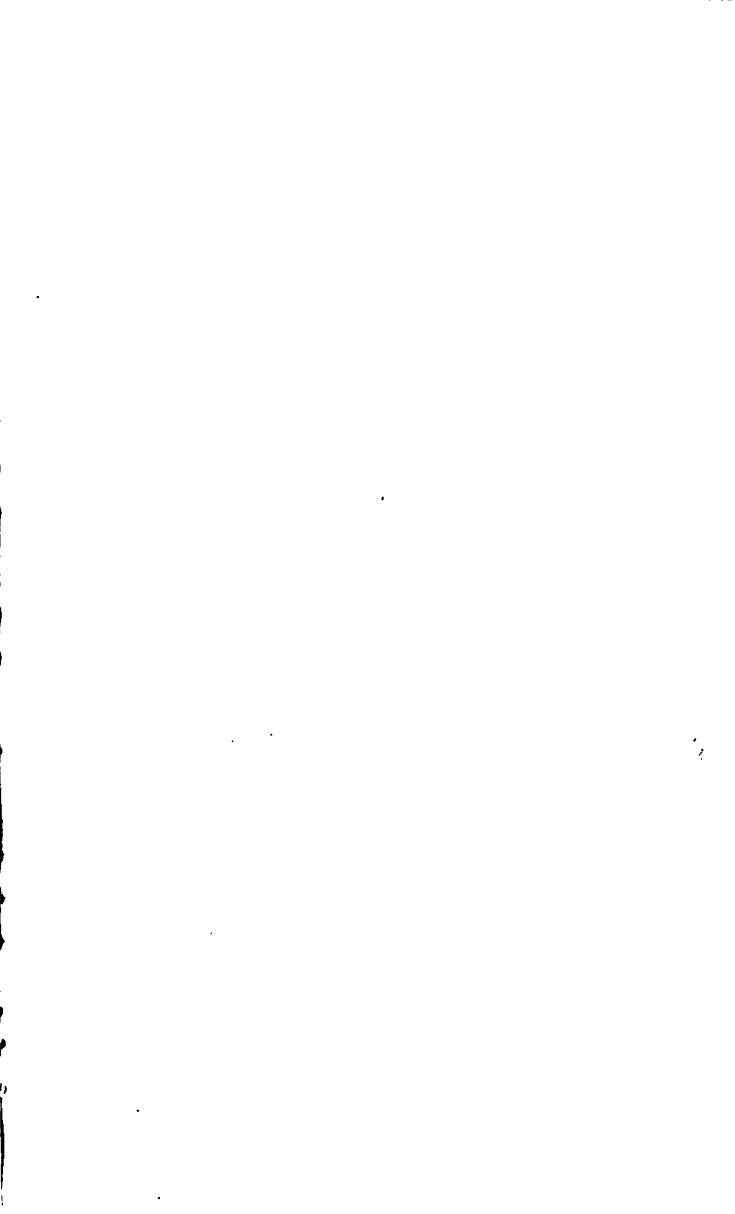
*List of Works consulted in the compilation of the
Compendium of the History of the County of Suffolk.*

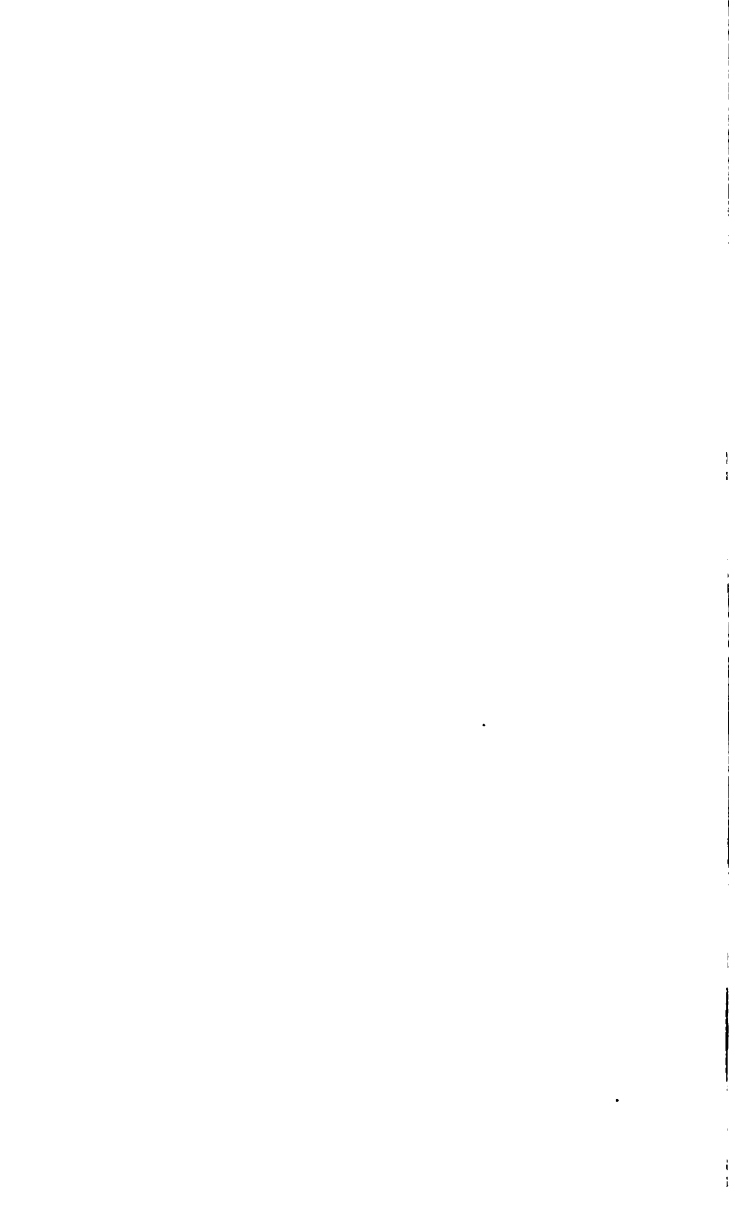
1. *The Suffolk Traveller.* By John Kirby.—8vo. 1735, and second edition, 1764.
2. *Historical and Descriptive Account of St. Edmund's Bury.* By Edmund Gillingwater.—8vo, 1804.
3. *A Description of the antient and present state of the town and abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.*—3d edit. 8vo, 1782.
4. *An illustration of the monastic history and antiquities of the town and abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.* By Rev. William Yates.—4to, 1805.
5. *A concise description of Bury St. Edmund's, and its environs, within the distance of ten miles.*—8vo. 1827.
6. *The History of Framlingham.* By Robert Hawes and Robert Loder.—4to, 1798.
7. *An History and Description of Framlingham.* By Edward Clay, junr.—12mo.
8. *An Historical Account of the antient town of Lowestoft.* By Edmund Gillingwater.—4to. 1780.
9. *Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Elmeswell and Campsey Ash.*—4to, 1790.
10. *The History and Antiquities of Hawsted.* By Rev. Sir John Cullum, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S.—4to, 1784; 2d edit. 1818.
11. *The History and Antiquities of Hengrave.* By John Gage, esq.—4to.
12. *An Inquiry into the rights of the poor of the parish of Lavenham, &c. To which are added Biographical Sketches.* By Hugh M'Keod.—8vo, 1829.
13. *The Lowestoft Guide; containing a descriptive account of Lowestoft and its environs.* By a Lady.—8vo, 1812.

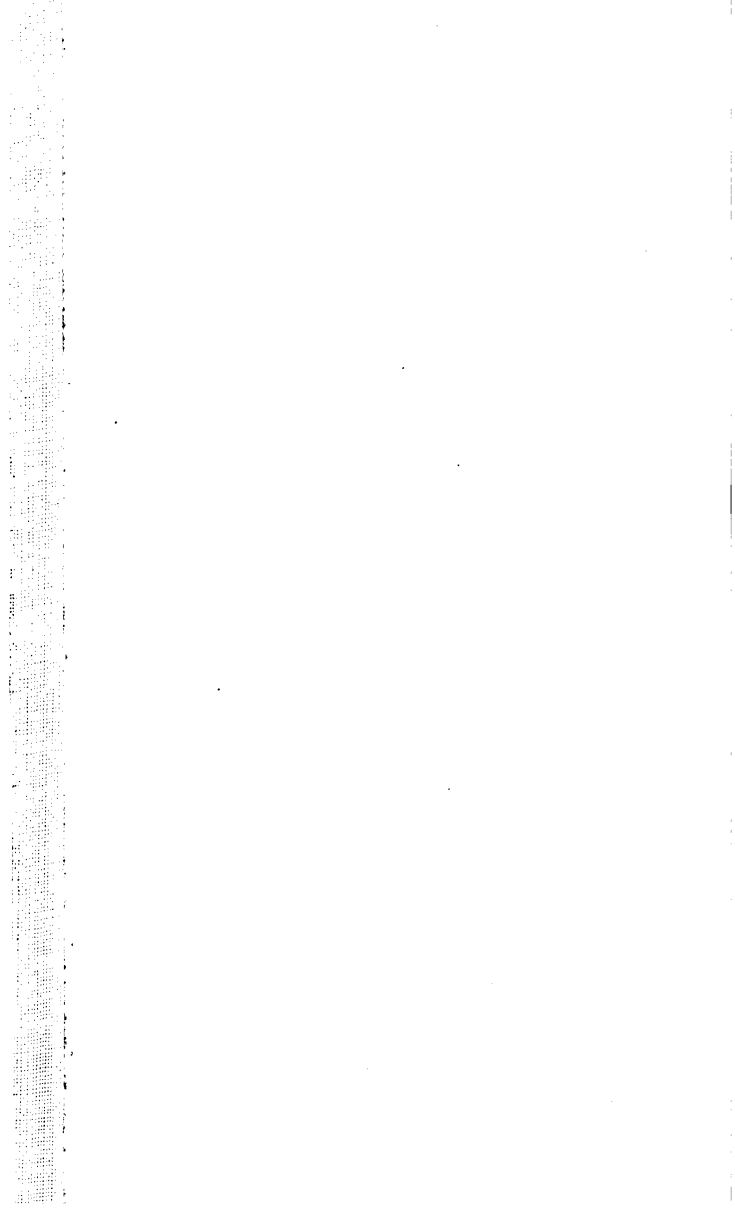
14. Excursions in the County of Suffolk.—8vo, 1819.
15. A Guide to the town, abbey, and antiquities of Bury St. Edmund's.—12mo, 1821.
16. J. S. Cotman's Suffolk Brasses.—4to, began in 1817, never completed.
17. The History and Description of the town and borough of Ipswich.—8vo, 1830.
18. Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans. By John Ives, esq. F.R. and A.SS.—8vo, 1774, and a new edition by Dawson Turner, esq. 8vo, 1803.

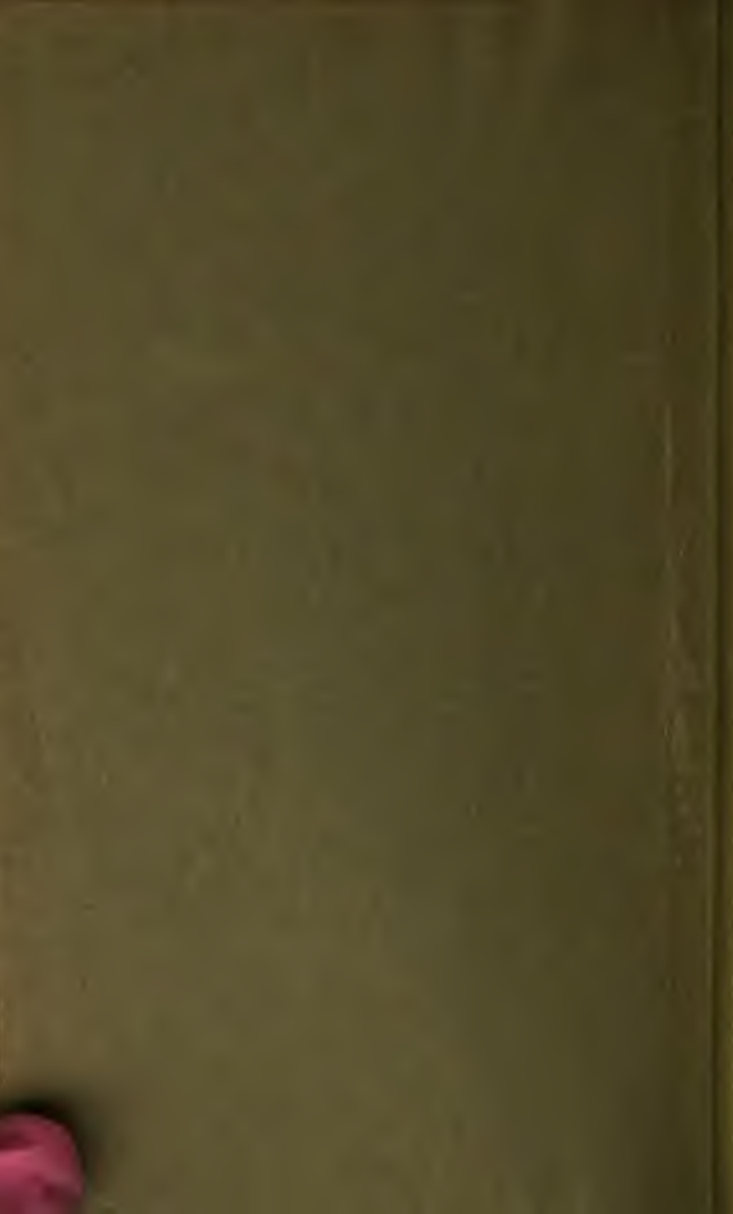
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JW









Oct 29 1931



